INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XVI NO 71.. BOMBAY FRIDAY MARCH 23 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
24 Mar.	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN@ ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA.		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA * ..		10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA ..		8,000
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ...		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI*		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA..		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DUMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,583

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
29th Mar.	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia.
31st March	† KIDDERPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
10th April	† ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
24th Apr.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th Apr.	† MIRZAPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
26th Apr.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI ..	ColomboStraits China & Japan
Connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..		for Australia.
5th July	RAJPUTANA ..	ColomboStraits China & Japan
Connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..		for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
23rdMar.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
24th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
26th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
28th ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
28th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.
18thApr.	xELLORA ..	Mombassa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P & O Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 March	23 March
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	22 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	22nd Mar.	4 April.
Suez Maru ..	4646	28th ,,	9th ,,
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr.	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th Apr.	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May,
Bingo Maru ..	6047	6th May	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	12th ,,	25th ,,
Malacca Maru ..	5374	17th ,,	29th ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th ,,	12th Ju n

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shingo Maru ..	29th Feb.	14th Mar.
Shinnoh Maru..	14th March	22nd ,,
Indo Maru ..	14th ,,	26th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	24th ,,	7th April.
Indus Maru ..	6th April	15th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	9th	22nd ,,
Shunko Maru ..	23rd	5th May

For Particulars apply to:—

C. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO of Ramipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS .....I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY,

Tel. No. 22997.

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LORD SINHA

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With a Biographical Sketch and a Frontispiece.

Every page reveals a man who is neither extremist nor reactionary; a man filled with an unquenchable ardour for the betterment of his people, who sees, nevertheless, that the law of life ordains that, whether in individuals or in states, progress must be gradual; a man who is proud of his own race, and believes in it and its destiny; a man with independence in his soul, who therefore never squeals "oppression."

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WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

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ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES. 1924 Rs. 2,37,[illegible],000 / 1925 Rs. 2,[illegible],42,000 Increase Rs. 59,08,000 / 1926 Rs. 3,91,[illegible],000 Increase Rs. 94,[illegible],000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.

THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—

Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Fscof Building D'LiStreet, Mazegon, Bombay

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA. Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,502	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,82
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,365
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,393	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
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Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
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Old Custom House Road . . . . . BOMBAY.

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in the Classified Columns. Every day many items of interest are printed there. The reading of these advertisements will offer you many opportunities for profit. It pays to read the "Bombay Chronicle" Classified Advertisements every day.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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AND

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For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS on Rs. 80 to Rs. 250 p.m. for sale of our factory silk and woollen dresses, hosiery, etc. RAI BAHADUR KNITTING WORKS, Ludhiana.
A R791

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches in different districts of Punjab, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each, Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LTD., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA—INVITES APPLICATIONS from the respectable persons for the post of five DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to popularise Banking business in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. The selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.
A

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R688

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle,' Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

RENOWNED MANGOES, GRAFTS and PLANTS.—A vast stock of renowned LANGRA, BOMBAY KISHENBHOG, FAZLEF, etc. grafts, ROSE LICHEE and other fruits plants, strong, well-known and capable of bearing fruits in two years. Ask for catalogue.
SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY No. 5, Darbhanga.
T 30157

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

STRATEGIC BUSINESS CORNER, APOLLO BUNDER, FOR SALE.—A most valuable leasehold corner on Apollo Bunder, in the vicinity of Taj Mahal and the New Council Building, for sale; suitable for business or residential purposes or both. Parties interested, apply to Post Box 1214 Bombay.
P R799

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—14 H.P. STANDARD CAR Touring five-seater. Apply L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Chowpaty.
C R 798

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.
Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams.—'CALHOTEL.'

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FOR HIGH CLASS "Vegetable and Flower Seeds" ask M. N. KHAN, Seeds Merchant, Purani Mandir, AJMER.
T R797

WANTED.—One-two fitted, second hand or new, LANCASHIRE BOILER, 8ft. dia. by 30 ft. long. 125 lbs. pressure. Apply Box No. 2118. C/O Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
T 30152

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SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

TENDERS;

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GIRDERS FOR MOOLA BRIDGE.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 4th May, 1928, for the supply of 2 spans each approximately 144 ft. and two spans each approximately 154 ft. single line required for Moola Bridge. The approximate tonnage of girders is 630.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for Girders for Moola Bridge." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tender form with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 50 per set which amount will not be refunded.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

7. Simultaneous tenders are also being invited abroad through the Director-General, India Stores Department, London.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 20th March, 1928.
30146

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 18th April, 1928, at 2-45 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1927.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. W. G. Lely as Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 21st April, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Bombay Company Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1928.
30153

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 18th April, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1927.
2. To declare a Dividend on the Ordinary and Preference Shares of the Company.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. W. G. Lely as Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 21st April, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Bombay Company Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,

Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1928.
30154

WANTED IMMEDIATELY CHEETAL AND HOG DEER.

FOR TURNING LOOSE in the Gajner Preserves 100 Cheetal (Spotted Deer) and 20 Hog Deer (Para).

2 Any contractor seriously desirous of undertaking the supply must give references, and quote rates per Cheetal and Hog Deer delivered at the Railway Station Gajner (Bikaner State Railway), 19 miles South-West from Lallgarh Junction Bikaner.

3 The contractor must also intimate locality from where he will supply the Deer and date by which he will deliver same.

4 Cheetal supplied must be in proportion of not less than 8 Hinds to 1 Stag and Hog Deer 4 female to 1 male Hog Deer.

5 Reasonably good, but no fancy, prices will be paid.

6 A good contractor working on a big scale will find it worth his while to come by previous appointment and see the undersigned at Bikaner, but no expenses will be paid.

7 Apply immediately to the Assistant Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, Bikaner, Rajputana.
30143

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(Every local authority, Company or person, desirous of making any representationwith reference to this application to the Local Government, may do so, by letter addressed to such officer as the Local Government may designate in this behalf, within 3 months of the date of issue of the newspaper containing the first advertisement).

The Lonavala Khandala License 1928.

License for supply of energy granted by the Government of Bombay under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 as amended in 1922.

License is hereby granted to SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS carrying on business at 49-55 Apollo Street to supply electrical energy in the area with the powers and upon terms and conditions all specified below:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This License may be cited as "The Lonavala Khandala License 1928."

INTERPRETATION.

2. The several terms, words and expressions to which by the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as amended in 1922, or by the Rules thereunder meaning are assigned, shall have in this License the same respective meanings, provided that in this License:—

(1) The "Act" shall mean "the Indian Electricity Act 1910, as amended in 1922."

(2) The expression "the Licensees shall mean and include SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS and his permitted assigns.

(3) The expressions "First Annexure," "Second Annexure," "Third Annexure" shall mean the first, second and third annexures of this License respectively.

(4) The expression "Deposited Map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply hereinafter specified, which has been deposited with the Government of Bombay in pursuance of the Rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of indentification by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department and by the Licensees under the name and style of SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.

(5) The date of the notification by the Government of Bombay in the Bombay Government Gazette that the License has been granted, is in the License referred to as "the commencement of this License."

SECURITY.

3. (1) The period within which under clause 1 (a) of the Schedule to the Act the Licensees shall show that they are in a position fully and efficiently to discharge duties and obligation imposed upon them by this License throughout the area of supply shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay under the clause, be two years from the commencement of this License.

(2) The period within which under clause 1 (b) of the Schedule to the Act Licensees shall deposit or secure such sum as therein mentioned and the sum so to be deposited or secured shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay under that clause, be six months from the commencement of this License and Rupees Two thousand respectively.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

4. The area of supply within which the supply of energy is authorized by this License is the whole area described in the first Annexure the limits of which are more particularly delienated upon the deposited map.

PURPOSE OF SUPPLY.

5. Subject to the provisions of the License and the Act and the rules thereunder, the Licensees shall be entitled during the continuance of this License to supply energy for all purposes and in bulk within the area of supply.

SYSTEM OF SUPPLY.

6. The system which may be adopted for the supply of electrical energy in pursuance of this License are the following:—

1. (a) A low pressure Alternating current 3-phase supply at a pressure not exceeding 230 volts between each phase and the neutral, at a frequency not exceeding 50 periods per second.

(b) A high pressure Alternating current 3-phase supply at pressure not exceeding 6,600 volts at a frequency of 50 complete periods per second Provided that the Licensees may from time to time with the previous consent in writing of and subject to such conditions as shall be prescribed in writing by the Government of Bombay adopt any other system of supply for the purpose of this License.

(c) The mains, distribution mains and service lines may be either underground or overhead provided first that nothing in this license shall be deemed to empower the Licensees to place aerial mains at a pressure exceeding medium pressure along, over or across any place, road, or street without the sanction in writing of the Government of Bombay, and of the Local authority and secondly that whenever and wherever required by the Government of Bombay such mains, distributing mains and service lines shall be placed underground if considered advisable by the Government of Bombay from the point of view of public safety.

(d) If the Licensees fail to comply with any of the provisions of this clause the License may be revoked.

AREA OF COMPULSORY SUPPLY.

7. (1) The works to be executed to the satisfaction of the Government of Bombay under clause IV of the schedule to the Act are the following viz: such works as may be required for the purpose of the general supply of electrical energy throughout such streets or parts of streets as are mentioned in the annexure first to this license and marked in red on the deposited map.

(2) If the Licensees fail to comply with the provisions of the sub-clause (1) the License may be revoked.

GENERATING STATION.

8. (1) The Generating Station may be outside the area of supply above referred to.

(2) As the Generating Station is situated outside the area of supply the Licensees may lay down or place electric supply lines for the conveyance and transmission of energy from the generating station to the boundary of the area of supply.

(3) The Transforming and Distributing stations shall be within the area of supply above referred to.

BREAKING UP OF STREETS AND CROSSING OF RAILWAY.

9. (a) The Licensees are hereby specially authorised within the area of supply to open and break up the soil of the Railway and to cross the Railway and to cross the Railway namely the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, but only at level crossings.

(b) The length of trenches to be opened in any street at any one time and the period for which they may remain open shall be determined from time to time by the Government or the Local Authority by which such street is repairable and when any trench in any street is opened not more than half of the width of such street shall without the specific authority in writing of Government or the Local Authority as aforesaid be closed for traffic.

LIMITS OF PRICE TO BE CHARGED IN RESPECT OF THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY.

10. The price to be charged by the Licensees for energy supplied by them shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the second Annexure or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Government of Bombay in accordance with clause 10 of the Schedule to the Act, such maxima as the Government of Bombay shall fix on approving the method.

PURCHASE OF UNDERTAKING.

11. (1) The option of purchase given by section 7 of the Act shall first be exercisable on the expiration of 50 years from the commencement of this License and thereafter on the expiration of every subsequent period of 20 years during the subsistence of this License. The value of all lands buildings, works materials and plant of the Licensees to be paid for in accordance with the said section 7 of the Act shall be their market value at the time of such purchase which shall be determined in case of difference or dispute by Arbitration, due regard being had to the various matters mentioned in the first proviso set out in sub-section (1) of the said section 7 and there shall be added to such value so computed as aforesaid on account of compulsory purchase a sum equivalent to ten per cent. of the amount of such value.

(2) In accordance with section 3, sub-section (2) clause (d) (11) of the Act it is hereby declared that the Transforming and Distributing stations to be used in connection with the undertaking shall form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 5 or 7 of the Act.

ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSE.

12. At any time after the commencement of this License the Licensees may, with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Bombay and subject to compliance with such conditions upon with such consent may be given, assign the License and transfer the whole of this undertaking in respect of which this License is granted (including all land, buildings, works, materials, and plant of the Licensees) to a Company formed and registered in the Presidency of Bombay in accordance with the laws for the time being in the force in British India or in England under any enactment relating to Companies for the time being in force there and having authority to take over this License and the said undertaking as the case may be and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations so imposed upon the Licensees under this Licensee and the Act and the Rules under the Act on such assignment and transfer the rights powers and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the Licensees shall be assigned and transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to such Company formed as aforesaid.

FIRST ANNEXURE.

AREA OF COMPULSORY SUPPLY.

Bombay-Poona Road:—From Military Barracks at Khandala upto Saboo Sidik Sanatarium, Lonavala.

Old Khandala Road.

Sakhar Pathar Road with its two branch roads.

Lonavala Bazar Road with its three cross roads.

Bhangarwadi Road upto Bhangarwadi with its two branches.

Road leading to Tungarli Village upto the village.

Road connecting Lonavala Bazar to Bombay-Poona Road via Level crossing of the G. I. P. Railway.

SECOND ANNEXURE.

MAXIMUM CHARGES.

Clause 1.—The term "Unit" as used in this Annexure shall be deemed to mean the energy contained in a current of one thousand amperes flowing under an electromotive force of one volt during an hour.

Clause 2:—(1) For general supply purposes for lights, fans, heaters for Government Buildings, Railways commercial and business premises and religious and educational establishments, annas eight per unit subject to a minimum charge of Rupees four per month per meter excluding meter rent.

(2) For Hospitals for the same purposes as mentioned in (1) annas four per unit, subject to a minimum charge of Rupees four per meter excluding meter rent.

(3) For power purposes and purposes other than those specified above.

(a) Upto and including three Kilowatts annas four per unit.

(b) For industrial motive purposes from 3 Kilowatts and upwards at annas two and pies six per unit.

Clause 3:—When the total connected load of a consumer does not exceed one 25 candle power lamp the Licensees shall be entitled to supply energy without metering it at a maximum flat rate of Rupees two and annas eight per lamp per month provided that such consumers shall be supplied with energy for not more than five hours every day and that such consumers reside only on the Lonavala Bazar Road with its three cross roads and the Old Peith at Khandala.

Clause 4:—Without prejudice to anything in the preceding clauses of this Annexure or in Clause 10 of this License the Licensees may from time to time enter into a special contract either with the Municipality of Lonavala or the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company or other large consumers for a supply of energy to the Municipality or Railway Company or other large consumers upon such terms and conditions and at such rates not exceeding the maxima charges hereinbefore specified as may for the time being be mutually agreed upon between the Licensees, and the Municipality or Railway Company or other large consumers provided that every such agreement shall have been previously submitted to and approved in writing by the Government of Bombay.

(Sd.) LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
49-55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "MURORAN MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 22nd March, 1928, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between HARJIWAN NAGARDAS MANEKCHAND THAVAR, PRAGJI HIRACHAND and MONSHI ASHKARAN, who were carrying on business as Brokers and Commission Agents in silver and cotton in Shaikh Memon Street in the name of Harjiwan Nagardas and Company has been DISSOLVED as from the 18th day of March, 1928, so far as concerns the said Monshi Ashkaran and the business will be carried on by our clients the said Harjiwan Nagardas, Manekchand Thavar, and Pragji Hirachand in partnership in the name of Harjiwan Nagardas and Company in Shaikh Memon Street at the same place from 19th March, 1928.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1928.

THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Harjiwan Nagardas, Manekchand Thavar and Pragji Hirachand.
30155

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AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT HAINES ROAD, AND DELISLE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 2828 of 1924. (Shrikrishna v|s Chandrasen) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at the respective premises.

On MONDAY, 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of fazandari leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house situate at Haines Road, Byculla admeasuring about 1152 square yards and registered by the Collector under old No. 175 new No. 13691 old Survey Nos 344-349 New Survey Nos. 1|3462, 2|3461 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 7044, 7045 (1), 7045 (2), 7046|47 Street Nos. 2, 3, 3-A, 4, 89 Cadastral Survey No. 1813 of Byculla division and bounded on the East by the property of the late Dwarkadas Lalubhai, on the West by Haines Road and by the property of Shivlal Motilal, on the North by the property of Shivlal Motilal and on the South by Haines Road and by the property of Elappa Balaram.

On the same day at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or bungalow situate at Delisle Road admeasuring about 311 square yards and registered by the Collector under old No. 175, new No. 13691, old Survey Nos. 344-349, New Survey Nos. 1|3462 2|3461 and assessed by the Municipality under E ward 7164, Street No. 20 and bounded on the East by the said Delisle Road, on the west by the property of Hill Pill Smith, on the North by the property of Nowroji Inspector and on the South by the vacant land hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate at Delisle Road, containing by admeasurement about 230 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 175, New No. 13691, Old Survey Nos. 344-349, New Survey No. 1|3462, 2|3461 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 7163, Street No. 2, and bounded on the East by the property of Dadabhai Sorabji, on the West by the property of Susana Barretto, on the North partly by vacant land belonging to De Souza and partly by the property hereinbefore—firstly described and on the south by the property of Ellapa Balaram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rele and Company, Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FURNITURE, ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH INST., AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.), AT PRINCESS CHAMBERS, WODEHOUSE ROAD OPP. POST OFFICE MIDDLE COLABA.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction very valuable made-to-order seasonwood furniture, of the latest design rich glass and porcelain ware, best make plated ware carpets, water colours and engravings, and His Master's Voice phonograph with records English ice box, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, roll top writing table book cases, blackwood open carved furniture dining table and chairs, side boards, teapoys, brass ware, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, reclining sofas, hatstand, garden benches and tables, old China bath tubs, etc., etc.

The property of Commander M. T. Cooper, R. I. M.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT KARAD AND RATNAGIRI.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT KARAD AND RATNAGIRI.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 200 of 1925 (Pandurang Arjun vs. Vishnu Arjun) and in pursuance of the Consent Order dated 24th November, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April next at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Karad near Manohari.

LOT NO. I.—All that piece of land situate at Jakinwady bearing Survey No. 78 containing about 4 acres 8 gunthas. Assessment Rs. 12 and bounded on the East by a streamlet, on the South by Survey No. 68 and streamlet, on the West by Survey Nos. 76, 77 and on the North by Survey No. 79 with a built well.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece of land situate at Mozay Jakinwady bearing Survey No. 223|3 containing about 4 acres 25 gunthas with Kharab, Assessment Rs. 12-5-0 and bounded on the East by boundary of Karad, on the South by No. 223, on the West by Vasala No. 1 and on the North by Vasala Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 6 with a built well.

On THURSDAY, the 12th April at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Ratnagiri in the village of Dhakti Aravadi on the premises of Fozdar's House:

LOT NO. III.—The right, title and interest as mortgagees of the properties situate at Mozay Verul Ratnagiri District at Gimvas and Gombada admeasuring about 1 acre and 4-3|4 gunthas and about 3 gunthas respectively.

LOT NO. IV:—The properties at Mathanaryan admeasuring about 15 gunthas, at Jambhalamba containing about 32 gunthas; at Temhli containing 1 acre 16 gunthas; at Bavicha Amba containing about 1 acre 8 gunthas; at Jambhal Amba containing 3 acres 24 gunthas; at Umrache Utraw containing 11-1|4 gunthas.

LOT NO. V.—The properties at Kalvantin containing 1 acre 8 gunthas and at Ghodebank containing about 1 acre 33 gunthas.

LOT No. VI:—Properties (a) at Matimali containing 22-1|4 gunthas; at Jambhalamba containing 12 gunthas bearing Survey No. 150 and another bearing Survey No. 151 containing 2 acres 6 gunthas; at Rewatal containing 2 acres.

LOT No. VII:—The Properties at Waghone containing 24 gunthas; at Vaghopychi containing about 2 acres 32 gunthas; at Revtal containing about 1 acre and at Bere containing about 1 acre 8 gunthas.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Rele and Co., Receiver's Attorneys or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KONDIVITA AND CHAKALA, NEAR ANDHERI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the first Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Framji Kharsedji Vicaji, the Mortgagor, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said first Mortgagees in an Indenture of First Mortgage, dated the 17th day of March, 1925, Further Charge dated 3rd April, 1925, and second Further Charge dated 25th August, 1925, executed by the Mortgagor, Framji Kharsedji Vicaji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 1st April, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES, the undermentioned properties.

PARTICULARS.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, lying and being at Kondivita and Chakala, near Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, Sub-District Bandra, admeasuring respectively 3,060 3-4 and 1,815 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Entry Nos. 388K, 72F, 25F, Survey No. 62, Pot Nos. 6 and 7, and Falni No. 2, and building plot Survey No. 62, and Entry Nos. 3 and 4, Survey No. 63, Pot No. 1 (part), Falni No. 1 (part), and Entry No. 344K, Survey No. 69, Pot No. 5 (part), with the bungalow, out-houses, well, standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

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A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY.

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5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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TO NIGHT at 9.30 p.m.
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CARTER the GREAT

In a series of new marvels in pace with the latest discoveries and innovations of science

AND HIS COMPANY OF

TALENTED & CLEVER ARTISTES.

HEADED BY

Miss EVELYN MAXWELL

The Psychic marvel of the age, Your mind an open book to her.
SHE SEES ALL. SHE KNOWS ALL. SHE TELLS ALL.
Booking at Rose and Co. up to 5 p.m. After 5 p.m. at the Theatre.

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The Marvellous Paramount Adaptation in 10 Stupendous Reels by

D. W. GRIFFITH

The Dean of Motion Picture Directors of the most sensational classic of Fiction of the Century.

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BY

MARIE CORELLI

Featuring an All-Star Cast, including

ADOLPHE MENJOU

as the Modern Satan—Immaculate, Velvet-gloved, Irresistible—who can offer Luxury, Extravagance, Undreamed-of Wealth.

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The Paramount Nautical Extravaganza:—

'WE'RE in the NAVY NOW'

Starring the Popular Paramount Stars:—

WALLACE BEERY

The Erstwhile Villain and Tragedian

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RAYMOND HATTON

One of the Screen's finest Character-actors.
Supported by a Brilliant Comedy cast AND A BEVY OF HOLLYWOOD BATHING BEAUTIES.

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In the fine story of a little slum girl who blossomed into a film star

LONDON LOVE

And the Special Film of

THE CONVERSION OF THE AMERICAN GIRL

Miss MILLER

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In the hilarious tale of a happy-go-lucky millionaire who told a speed cop a lie and got an adopted baby, a bawling out and a bride!

THAT'S MY DADDY

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(AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE)

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THE BIGGEST CIRCUS DRAMA OF THE AGE.

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A great Film Depicting the Sorrows and Tragedy lurking behind the gay glitter and gaiety of CIRCUS LIFE!

A Faithful Portrayal of the Prestine Glory of The Motherland.

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Daily at 5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.

SPECIAL FOR "IDD WEEK"

Advance Informations To Our Patrons.

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From SATURDAY, 24th March.

A Guamount Muti Million Dollar British Production.

A PICTURE THAT YOU HAVE NEVER SEEN BEFORE

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10 BIG REELS

(An Authentic Story of the harem)

Featuring the Famous Beauty

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Where Will It Be Shown?

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Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
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Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

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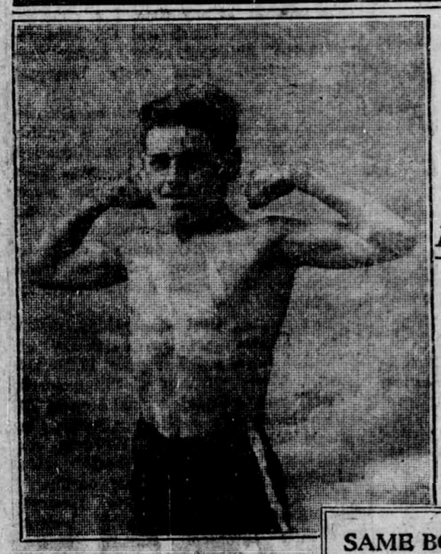

How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

VIROL

THE FOOD OF LIFE

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909.
Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910.
Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

FINAL GINNING 12,778,000 BALES—WALL ST. AND TRADE BOUGHT—SCARCITY OF SELLERS—RISE OF 49 POINTS—IMPROVED WEATHER—LONG LIQUIDATION WELL ABSORBED—FUTURES 11 TO 6 POINTS LOWER.

New York, March 21.

The New York futures market recorded a sharp rise of 45 points yesterday on bullish final ginning report. There was considerable buying by Wall Street operators and trade. To-day the market opened at a decline of 7 points but soon improved on renewed buying. The decline was wiped out and prices registered a rise of 9 points during the morning session. In the afternoon reports of favourable weather induced heavy long liquidation causing a break of 26 points in prices. The offerings were well absorbed and prices rallied and closed at a net decline of 11 to 6 points. Spot prices after improving 45 points yesterday, relapsed 10 points to-day and closed at 19.80c.

The New Orleans futures market yesterday rose 44 to 47 points but to-day closed at a decline of 12 to 13 points. Spot prices yesterday advanced 43 points to decline 5 points to-day.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, March 21.

20th March 12-04 p.m lowest	19.04	plus .16
20th March 2-50 p.m. highest	19.37	plus .49
20th March 3 p.m. closing	19.33	plus .45
To-day 10 a.m. opening	19.26	—.07
11 a.m.	19.33	—.04
11-40 a.m. highest	19.46	plus .09
12 noon	19.42	plus .05
2 p.m. lowest	19.20	—.17
3 p.m closing	19.26	—.07

Range 26 points

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. received the following cables from New York dated 20th instant:—

Market advanced on short covering, Wall Street buying and scarcity of contracts.

Travelling man wires from Austin (Texas):

Weather continues too cold for plant, crop has been damaged by frost in parts of South Texas.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from American friends dated 21st instant:—

Heavy rains now beneficial. Expect nervous market.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under following dates as under:

Dated 20th inst: "Wall St. and professional buying. Favour purchase on dips".

Dated 21st inst: "Realising on better weather well absorbed.

Reuter:—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, later rallied on trade buying but then again declined partially on realising."

Munds and Winslow:—"Expect gradual advance. Favour purchases of July on any reaction."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 21.

May	19.36—.11
July	19.26—.07
October	18.92—.06
December	18.80—.08
January	18.78—.08
Middling Spot	19.80—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 21.

May	10.01—.12
July	18.84—.13
Middling Spot	19.43—.05

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar. 21.

New York. 11 a.m—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
May	19.44
July	19.33
October	18.99
New York, Noon Call.—	
May	19.50
July	19.42
October	19.06
New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.—	
May	19.10
July	18.93
October	18.62

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 21

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 21-3-28	7250000	11575000
,, Yesterday do	1500	30000
Exports to date do	5425000	8543000
Stock at Ports 16-3-28	1887000	2616000
,, Interior Towns do	916000	1097000
,, Liverpool 16-3-28	839000	1491000
Visible Supply 16-3-28	4793000	6531000
Quantity in Sight do	12108000	16417000

LIVERPOOL.

BULLISH GINNING REPORT—TRADE FIXING CALL SALES—GOOD SPOT DEMAND—SALES 10,000 BALES—FUTURES 9 TO 7 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, March 21.

Yesterday the Liverpool futures market opened 5 points lower, but closed firm at a rise of 10 points on buying by trade influenced by Bullish Ginning report. To-day the market opened 6 points higher and ruled quiet on long liquidation. Later on prices improved and closed at a rise of 9 to 7 points. There was good spot demand and sales amounted 10,000 bales and spot prices improved 20 points to 11-10d. per lb.

Empire futures improved 11 to 8 points and Egyptians hardened 17 to 20 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. received the following cables from Liverpool:—

20th March:—See no good reason for a decline.

21st March:—Think main possibility in favour of market.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

20th March:—Market advanced on Census Ginners' Report showing amount ginned less bales than expected.

21st March:—Long liquidation, trade fixing call sales. No precipitation weather cool.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 21st instant from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Advance caused by final ginning smaller than were expected. Better news from Manchester; Wall Street buying; strength of U. S. stock and grain market. There are few sellers but may have reaction at any time.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable under date 20th instant, from their Liverpool friends:—

"Think upward movement on Ginners exaggerated although there is bullish feeling, fearing unfavourable weather developments. Hereafter, however, from present level we are not sanguine about any sustained advance unless planting delayed by unfavourable weather."

Note:—Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, later rallied on trade buying, but then again declined partially on realising.

Census Bureau total ginnings 12,778,000 bales, against previous estimate of 12,789,000 bales, and last year 17,869,000 bales. These figures disappointed "Bears" who expected a final crop of 13 million bales. We consider a pause in advance is now possible. However, we are strongly against the "short" side and advise our friends to buy on dip.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 20th instant from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Ginning report slightly less than expected thorgh indicate crop 12,900,000 bales of 500 pound bales. Market advanced on short covering and trade fixing; whilst advance may go further would not follow, but would buy on setbacks."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from Liverpool friends dated 20th instant:—

"Ginners 12,778,000 expect gradually advancing markets."

"Report is considered bullish. Improved statistical position is growing in strength. Good buyers at every decline."

Another of our Liverpool friends wired to us on the 21st March:—

"Advance caused by final ginnings than were expected. Better news from Manchester. Advance caused by Wall Street buying and strength of U. S. stock and grain markets. There are few sellers, but may have reaction at any time."

We have received on the 21st instant the following cables from our Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Ginners 12,778,000 expect gradually advancing markets."

(2) "Report is considered bullish. Improved statistical position is growing in strength. Good buyers at every decline."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Heavy profit takings on Liverpool to-day, but better trade in Lancashire and America"

"Cold weather in South delays farmwork."

From New York:—"Cold rain early in week delayed crop preparations, now warm wave in the North-East, more buying power evident, hedging heavy realising well absorbed. Feel friendly to long side on reaction."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

Opening Closing.

March	10.56	10.57 plus .09
April	10.46	plus .08
May	10.40	10.41 plus .08
June	10.34	plus .08
July	10.27	10.28 plus .08
August	10.19	plus .08
September	10.10	plus .09
October	10.01	10.01 plus .08
November	9.95	plus .07
December	9.96	plus .07
January	9.93	9.93 plus .07
February	9.91	plus .06
March	9.90	plus .07
Middling Spot	11.10	plus .20

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.30	plus .20
Scinde, Fine	8.50	plus .20
Scinde, Superfine	8.70	plus .20
Bengal, Good	8.10	plus .20
Bengal, Fully Good	8.30	plus .20
Bengal, Fine	8.50	plus .20
Oomra, Good	8.75	plus .20
Oomra, Fully Good	9.00	plus .20
Oomra, Fine	9.25	plus .20
Broach, Fully Good	9.75	plus .20
Broach, Fine	10.00	plus .20
Broach, Superfine	10.25	plus .20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

March	20.04	plus .14
April	19.84	plus .17
May	19.84	plus .17
June	19.93	plus .16
July	19.95	plus .15
August	19.95	plus .15
September	19.94	plus .15
October	20.08	plus .26
November	19.98	plus .20
December	19.96	plus .20
January	19.82	plus .22
February	19.80	plus .22
March	19.77	plus .22
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	20.60	plus .70

BOMBAY.

LONG LIQUIDATION. HIGHER LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, Mar. 22.

Following a decline of 7 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 377 fr Broach Apl|May delivery and ruled easy on long liquidation. Prices declined to Rs. 375|8 and fluctuated at this level with a slight improvement. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 7 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

FG. MG. Broach A./M.	377/4
FG. MG. Broach J./A.	379/12
FG. MG. Bengal March	317
FG. MG. Bengal May	316
Fine MG. Oomra March	349/8
Fine MG. Oomra May	345/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, March 22.

In sympathy with higher Liverpool quotations, Broach A./M. opened at Rs. 376/12 and ruled steady with increased enquiry Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

FG. MG. Broach A./M.	373/4
FG. MG. Broach J./A.	381
FG. MG. Bengal March	319
FG. MG. Bengal May	317
Fine MG. Oomra March	348/8
Fine MG. Oomra May	346/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 22.

March	227.00+3.30
June	233.70+3.00
September	238.10+3.80

Messrs. Bruel and Co. state:—"The final American Gining Report of the season was published on Tuesday and the figure was 12,778,000 bales as compared with 12,502,000 bales on the 15th January.

Considering that the last Government Crop forecast was 12,789,000 bales, this Ginning Report left the position statistically very much as it has been known to be for some months past, but nevertheless a sharp advance followed the publication of the figure and the advance was fairly well maintained yesterday.

To us there seems to be very little justification for the advance, and certainly no reason for the local market to follow considering that from a statistical point of view there exists a tremendous difference between our market and the American markets.

Whilst the uncertainty as to new crop developments compels us to keep an open mind with regard to the possible course of prices on the other side, we adhere to our opinion that in our market stocks are best sold when Buyers can be found."

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 22.

Bengal 317 March.
Benga 315 May.
Broach 376 A/M.
Broach 379 J/A.
Oomra 349 March.
Oomra 345 May.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	310	333	326	319	311
S P	333	331	324	317	309
Rajputana	340	335	326	319	311
P A		432	425	418	
Oomra No. 3	365	358	351	341	
C P No. 1	390	383	376	366	
C P No. 2	378	371	364	354	
Khandesh		353	343	333	323
Mathia		336	326	316	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 22.

100 E D Sassoon & Co. Kuradwadi 328
100 E D Sassoon Vijaynagar 329
100 Elphistone Mill Kuradwadi 337
100 Langli & Co. Jaora 340
300 Japan T & Co. Piparia 352
200 Japan T & Co. Harda 352
200 Hindustan Mill Compatah 409
100 Currimbhai Palej 397
200 E Spinner & Co. Chopda 341
200 E Spinner & Co. Mulkapur 338
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Wun 375
100 Vardhman Bros. Bijapur 382
200 Forbes & Co. Fachora 310
300 Volkart Bros. Sailu 325

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 22.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average	Delivery Contract March
Bengal Superfine	335		
Bengal Fine	330	320	+5
Bengal FG.	320	315	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	330	320	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	320	315	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	380	370	
Nagpur Fine	380	370	+25
Yeotmal Fine	375	360	
Arvi Fine	375	360	+13
Amraoti Fine	360/62	340	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	355/58	330	—3
Mulkapur Fine	350	325	
Khandesh Fine	340/42	320	—13
Muthia Fine		315	
Muthia FG.			—31
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	395/90		
Purna FG. GS.	355	335	
Parbhani/Soilu FG. GS.		335	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	365/70	345	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	353/55	335	
Broach FG.			
Broach Fine			+17/8
Westerns MG.	360/95	355	
Westerns HG.			
Cambodia	470		
Miraj/Sangl.	405		
Compta Good	410		
Dhollera			
Kadi, Vir amgam			

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 22.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

20-3-28	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	1,913	256,788	304,432
Central India	1,891	242,162	249,140
Barsi & Nagar	1,205	238,287	178,144
Hyderabad-Gaorani	852	95,262	61,961
Berar	5,149	525,470	510,345
Central Provinces	4,230	232,444	208,620
Total Oomras	15,240	1,590,413	1,512,642
Dholera	328	85,699	101,558
N.-W. Provinces		61,663	53,352
Rajputana	380	34,265	35,413
Sind-Punjab	196	126,991	99,985
Broach	2,031	25,149	40,693
Coompta & Dharwar	1,613	8,672	32,770
Westerns-Northerns	23	4,310	14,349
Cocoanada		a	395
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	392	9,208	4,787
Persian	96	3,813	3,373
American		24,300	104,047
Egyptian & African	757	17,187	27,060
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		66	51
Total	21,646	1,991,736	2,030,478

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 15th March

In full-pressed Bales.

20-3-28	This year.	Last year.
Europe	4,325	392,310	198,772
Japan & China	11,608	560,965	966,991
Coast Ports		16,160	9,242
Up-country by Rail		54,184	58,826
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		17,837	63,029
Total	15,933	1,041,456	1,296,859

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 22.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 20th inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	14,078
Linseed	12,996
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	3,041
Gingellyseeds	5,203
Poppyseed	34
Groundnuts	8,913
Castorseed	6,134
Rice	57,356
Myrabollams	8,336
Cottonseed	15,354
Mowraseed	125
Gram	665
Joowar	11,537
Barley	670
Bairee	2,359
Coal	1,442 tons.

STOCKS AND SHARES

INDUSTRIAL SHARES FIRM

MILL SHARES STEADY.

Bombay, March 22.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill shares opened slightly better at a rise of about Rs. 1/4 and ruled steady in sympathy with firmness of Industrial section. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 937/8 and after declining to Rs. 936/4 improved to Rs. 942/8 on better support and closed at Rs. 941/4. Fazal opened at Rs. 875/ and after improving Rs. 1/4 declined to Rs. 873/12 on scattered liquidation, but rallied at the close to Rs. 875/ Century declined to Rs. 443/12 but closed steady at 448/12. There was some selling in Meyer Sassoon shares which ruled quiet. The closing tone of the market was steady and with improving prices of raw cotton, especially in view of existence of short interest we look for steadier market and prefer purchases in quiet markets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Unfounded rumours of a strike influenced easy opening of Tata Iron Defd. shares at Rs. 320/ and Ordinary shares at 80/4. Strong bull support checked the declining tendency and a firm tone resulted with prices going high as Rs. 327/8 for Defd. and Rs. 87/8. Hydro shares improved Rs. 6 after the opening level and closed at Rs. 1173/12. There was good demand for Burma shares. There was increased support at lower level in Alcock shares. Cement shares ruled quiet. There was further liquidation of Scindia share.

SECURITIES.

Government papers ruled quiet but steady with a limited business.

COTTON

Bombay, March 22.

Paid up.	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	400
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6/6
500 Bombay Cotton	312/8
200 Bombay Dyeing	941/4
250 Bradbury	260
100 Century	648/12
100 Colaba Land	132/8
500 Central India P.	516/4
100 Coorla	172/8
100 Crescent	180
250 Currim.	250
500 David	260
250 Dawn	625
200 Edward Sassoon	112/8
10 S. D. Sassoon	0/14/6
100 Elphinstone	16
150 Fazulbhoy	875
50 Finlay	137/8
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	130
100 Indian Bleaching	317/8
100 Indore Malwa	366/4
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
300 Kastoorchand	23
100 Khatau	100
100 Kohinoor	257/8
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6850
100 Madhavrao Sed.	7
1000 Morarji	2028
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1600
100 Meyer Sassoon	81/4
1000 Morarji	2030
200 New Great	293/12
10 New City	115
250 Pabaney	287/8
200 Pearl	593/12
100 Phoenix	430
250 Simplex	195
1000 Sholapur	7850
50 Swan	138/12
100 Swadesh	517/8
500 Tata Mill	75
500 Vishnu Cotton	3000

BANKS.

125 Imperial	1442/8
125 Imperial	347/8
50 India	90/4
25 Baroda	91
25 Central	25/6
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/9 National Bank	259

RAILWAYS.

500 Ali Prantej	835
Amritsar Patti	128
1/Cen. Prov. Rly.	101
100 Dhond Baramati	109
100 Guzerat Rly.	90/12
100 Hoshiarpur	100
100 Khulna Raghirhani Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon.	78/8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	53
100 Sialkote	103
100 Upper Sindh	88/8
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	725

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	121/4
100 Andhra Valley	770
100 Alcock	305
125 B. Burma	853/12
10 B. Burma No. 1	361/3
10 Br. India Insurance	8/8
8sh. Bt. Burma Pet	4/11
100 B. Tramway	155
50 B. Tramway	68/8
200 Bombay Steam	238/12
50 Bombay Telephone	48
10 Bunli Cement	24
250 Indian Cement	332/8
10 Central India Mining	20/8
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1/8
do 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	250
100 Katni Deferred	872/8
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2225
10 Punjab P. Cement	15/14
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	15
10 Shivrajpur	41/8
75 Tata Iron Ord.	87/8
20 Tata Iron 1st Defd.	325
20 Tata Iron 1st Defd.	137
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	98/4
1020 Tata Hydro	1173/12
100 Tata Oil	37
100 Tata Power Ord.	595
100 Tata Power Pref.	920
215 Scindia Steam	17/10

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	14/15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	136
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	98/4

SECURITIES

Bombay, March 22.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/7

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/12

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/5.

6 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 102/4

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/4

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/4

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-3

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1933-45 Rs. 101/14.

Forward Rates.—2nd April Sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper, Rs. 75/7 1945/55 Rs. 106-4.

Tone of Market.—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 22.

3 Months 4-1/8 p.c.
6 Months 4-1/8 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1/4 per cent.
One month 5-3/4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 22.

Ready as well as Forward Prices have ruled steady but quiet to-day with the following closing Quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/7 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/7 per cwt FBH.
Shipment Dogra Rs. 9/4-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. February Rs. 9/4-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. March Rs. 9/5 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. June/July/Sept. Rs. 9/7 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octa/Dec. Rs. 9/10 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.:—February Rs. 9/6-1/2 per cwt FBH.
March Rs. 9/7 per cwt FBH.
June/July/Sept. Rs. 9/9 per cwt FBH.
Octo/Dec. Rs. 9/12 per cwt FBH.
Tone.—Steady but quiet.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Mar. 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Mar|Apl shipment sellers £9-3-9.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Mar|Apl shipment sellers £17-15.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Mar|Apl shipment sellers £18-11-3.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Mar|Apl shipment nominal £17-15.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Apl|May shipment sellers £17-15.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Apl|May shipment Hull paid £15-10.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Mar|Apl shipment sellers £18-1-3.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Mar. 21.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 16-5|8.

1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1040
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1115
500 1 p.c. Nishna Pref.	230
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	485
800 5-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel Pref.	110

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

H. E. Governor performs inauguration ceremony of street lighting with electricity, in Bandra, 7 p.m.
Marwari Agarwal Conference, Madhav Bag, 1 p.m., Sjt. H. Poddar presiding.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 5-10 p.m.
The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails of March 8, due at 6 a.m.
Aga Khan Hockey: Bhusaval Europeans vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 5-30 p.m.
Charity Boxing Tournament, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, 7th annual general meeting at the Secretariat, Fort, 6 p.m. (S. T.), Lady Wilson to preside.

SATURDAY, March 24.

Ramzan Id (Mahomedan Holiday): Banks closed.
The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Public meeting to honour Parsi World Cyclists, Sir C. J. Hall, 5 p.m., Hon. Sir C. Jehangir presiding.
Id prayers, the Esplanade Maidan, 8 a.m.
Aga Khan Hockey: A. C. Muslim H. C. vs. Police 4-15 p.m.—Poona Rangers vs. St. Xaviers' College, Bombay Gym. ground.
Marwari Agarwal Conference, Madhav Bag, 12 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 25.

Marwari Agarwal Conference, Madhav Bag, 12 p.m.

MONDAY, March 26.

Bombay Vigilance Association annual general meeting, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Woodhouse Road, Fort, Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta presiding, 6-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Friday morning, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.). instead of on Monday the 26th instant as previously notified.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Shinnoh Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 24th inst.

ELECTRICAL STREET LIGHTING AT BANDRA.

The inauguration of street lighting with electricity at Bandra will be made by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson at the Bandra Primary Schools at Waterfield Road, to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

B. P. INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society will be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Committee Room on the first floor, at the Secretariat, Fort, when Lady Wilson will preside.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The seventh anniversary of the late Mr. Gajanan Bhaslar Vaidya will be celebrated in the School Hall, Nowroji Street, to-day (Friday), at 11 a.m. (S. T.). Prof V. G. Rao, B.A., will deliver an address on the Life and work of the late Mr. G. B. Vaidya.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.—Talk "London Fashions by Mail". By Evelyn Russell.
6-40 p.m.—Tea Dance Music. The Latest Successes. As Recorded for the Gramophone.
7-30 p.m.—Interval.
9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.
9-20 p.m.—"Our London Letter." By Evelyn Russell.
9-30 p.m.—Indian Programme. Master Vasant—Vocal Music.
11-0 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Gujerati Teachers' Association will be held on Saturday, (the 24th instant), to congratulate Mrs. Gulabbai Haribhai Shah, retired Head-Mistress of Municipal Gujrati Girls' School, at Kalabadevi and Ex-Vice-President of the Association, when Justice Krishnalal M. Zavari will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

An extraordinary general meeting and Musical At-Home will be held by kind permission of Mrs. Blackwell at her bungalow, Rylstone, Pedder Road, to-day (Friday), at 5 p.m. The following resolution from the Chair will be placed before the meeting:—"Resolved that clause 4, chapter 6 of the constitution be changed to: 'There shall be a Finance Committee composed of the Executive Officers and 2 members of the Management Committee which shall meet when necessary and deal with matters of general Finance".

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 21st March 1928 to 6 a.m. of 22nd March 1928:—

Small-pox attacks 7, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death 1. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 75. Total Mortality this day last year was 87.

A SUGGESTION TO SIR TUKOJIRAO

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to allow the following few lines to appear in your esteemed paper.

It has appeared in many papers that Lady Devi Sharmishta Tukojirao Holkar who boldly espoused the cause of Hinduism has been suffering from appendicitis. There are many in India who will read this news with much concern and anxiety after her recent conversion. And therefore none need be surprised to find Indians making disinterested attempts" to administer to her comforts and happiness by relieving her of the disease. It is rumoured that she is shortly leaving the shores of India in order to get herself operated upon in America. But there is a great amount of risk in undertaking this voyage to America. It is bound to take three weeks before she reaches America, and Appendicitis is so elusive in its character, that without the least warning it assumes a very serious form in a very few days. Lady Devi Sharmishta has been recently converted to Hinduism and she has been recently married. And, therefore, a greater anxiety is bound to be keenly felt for her health by those who have got the interest of Hinduism at heart.

Fortunately for her, India is not a land devoid of brilliant medical genius. Cases are on record where this appendicitis is cured without operation and without the necessity of being confined to bed. I know of a Doctor who is an M. D. and who has studied the variousu systems of medical science, and who is an expert in curing the cases of appendicitis. Dr. Treasurywalla of Waterloo Mansion, Bombay has such a wonderful knowledge of the several systems of medicine and has evolved his treatment by the combination of these systems in such manner that he has handled many serious cases with great success. He it was who in the face of tremendous medical opposition undertook to bring down to India the grand old man of India—Dadabhoy Nowroji and brought him down hale and hearty. He it was who cured Mr. N. Vaughan, the Postmaster General of Bombay Presidency, of the fell disease known as heart-disease and other complications. Dr. Treasurywalla gives instant relief to his patients by prescribing medicines, the simplicity of which strikes one considerably. He never handles a case of which he is not sure. And once he gives his assurance, it never belies him.

I am drawing the attention of Sir Tukojirao Holkar and Lady Devi Sharmishta to the possibility of finding a sure cure in the treatment of Dr. Treasurywalla, if the case is presented to him and if he is called upon to express his opinion on it. America is far off, but Bombay is only within an easy reach of Lady Devi Sharmishta and by placing herself under the treatment of Dr. Treasurywalla, Lady Devi Sharmista will give Indians an opportunity of vindicating their right to the pedestal of glory of Indian medical science, for which India will be deep, grateful to her.—Yours, etc.,

G. S. TALPADE.

Bombay, March 22.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended a concert of the Bombay Chamber Orchestra at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Thursday.

HON. MR. PRADHAN ON TOUR

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Minister of Forests and Excise will leave Bombay on March 25 on a tour to the Southern Division, returing on April 5. The Minister will visit Bijapur, Gadag, Hubli, Sirsi, Kumpta and Dharwar.

KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

The monthly social of Khar Youth League was held on Sunday in Laxminagar in Laxmi Society's pavilion.

After music, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram advised the youths of Khar to carry on the fine activities started by the League. He laid special emphasis on the fact that the youths should never look upon the leaders to lead them but they should lead them and when the youths will lead the leaders, the political emancipation of India will not be far.

There was a demonstration of sports and the game of "Seven Simons" in which Mr. Jairamdas also took part created great enthusiasm.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of the 17th instant arrived at Aden at 7-30 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" carrying Bombay Mails of the 17th instant ex s.s. "Razmak" left Aden at 12-30 p.m. on the 21st instant.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macgillivray" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the evening of the 20th inst.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

TO MEET ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON

The First Girgaum (Co-operative (District) Conference will be held on Sunday, the 25th March 1928 at 3 p.m. at Laxmibaug New Bhatwadi near Marwadi Vidyalaya under the presidentship of Mr. S. S. A. Brelvi Editon of "The Bombay Chronicle".

Admission will be by cards only. Those interested are requested to see the Hon. Secretary at his office, Servants of India Society, Girgaum between 6 and 7 p.m. as only a limited number of visitors is to be admitted.

MR. H. P. MODY

TO SUCCEED SIR COWSJI JEHANGIR

It is fairly settled that the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hosain Hidayatullah will succeed the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta as member of the Executive Council. As regards the successor to the Hon. Sir Cawasji Jahangir there is a strong report that the choice will fall on Mr. H. P. Mody.

NEW OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE

MR. P. B. MALBARI APPOINTED

It is understood that the present Official Assignee Mr. B. N. Lang, is retiring from the middle of April and Mr. P. B. Malbari the Prothonotary will be appointed in his place.

MR. BOMANJI J. WADIA.

NEW ACTING HIGH COURT JUDGE

It is understood that during the absence on leave of the Chief Justice the Hon. Sir Ambrose Marten, Mr. Bomanji Jamshedji Wadia Bar-at-Law will be appointed acting Judge of the High Court.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES GOING STRONG

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March. 22.

In the share market in sympathy with a firm hessian market, jute shares are going strong, dealers taking pretty good buying interest. In Bally, Budge Budge, Delta, Fort William, Naihati business was done at improved rates, while Howrahs and Chives kept steady. The closing tone on the section was firm. Cottons, coal and miscellaneous showed no change. Teas had poor business. Prices, however, remained unaltered. Government securities had no business. Prices were the same.

Cottons. Bengal-Nagpur 31/4.

Jutes:—Aliance 663/8; Auckland 440; Alexandra 513; Bally 370; Budge Budge 724; Barnagar 330; Cheviot 405; Clive 54/12; Dalhousie 664/8; Delta 725; Fort William 509; Gourepore 1195; 1214/8; Howrah 70/10; Hooghly 127/8 Hukumchand 25/5; Kankinarrah 661; Lansdowne 384; Lothian 670; National 38/4; Northbrook 85/8; Naihati 774; Orient 344; Presidency 12/8; Waverly 6/6.

Miscellaneous:—Burn & Co (ordy) 4143; Indian Iron and Steel 18/14; 19/2; Hessia 17/15; Jute (September) 69/6.

Ready rate (nominal) 61/8.

SWAMI SAMARTH MAHARAJ PALANQUIN PROCESSION.

The Palanquin procession of Shri Swami Samarth Maharaj of Akkalkote will start from Shenvi, Kandewadi, at 8 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Friday), and will proceed via Kandewadi, Mugbhat, Thakurdwar Road, and back via Girgaum Road, to the Girgaum Vyayam Shala premises, at Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal Mansions, near Opera House Tram Terminus. Here the Palanquin will be received and worshipped by the members of the Girgaum Vyayam Shala, who will also perform a short "lathi", "dandpatta", and "fire-baneti" programme in its honour. The Palanquin will then be escorted by the Vyayam Shala members as far as the Benham Hall Lane Corner and it will then return back to Shenvi Kandewadi, via Girgaum Back Road and Kakadwadi.

The public are invited to attend the Palanquin Procession and take an active part in the Swami Samarth Maharaj Anniversary Celebration to be performed at Shenvi, Kandewadi, on the 23rd and 24th instant.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	March 22.
Previous Closing Rate	19.28
To-day's Opening Rate	19.27
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	19.28
Difference	Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL.

	March 22.
Previous Closing Rate	10.28
To-day's Opening Rate	10.21
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	10.27
Difference	—.01

Broach Expectation 376-0-0

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. P. Chhrystal and Co.

Bombay, March 22.

Since we wrote our report a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	May	July	Jany.
New York 14/3/28	18.72	12.54	18.12
Do. 21/3/28	19.36	19.26	18.78
	+.64	+.72	+.66
	May	July	Jany.
Liverpool 14/3/28	10.00	9 91	9.59
Do 21/3/28	10.41	10.28	9.93
	+.41	+.37	+.34

The above advance commenced at the end of last week on reports of excessive rain and low temperatures. After a small reaction the market again advance don Tuesday on the publication of the final Ginners Report. The figure was 12,778000 and it looks as of the Home market had been expecting a larger figure otherwise it is difficlt to explain the suarp advance which took place on the issue of the report. As a matter of fact the figure just published when coverted into five hundred pound bales is equal to 12,950,000 bales as compared with the preliminary crop estimate of 8th December of 12,789,000 bales. From cables received we gather the cold weather has continued and this has probably been the real cause of the advance. Most cables from the Home markets this morning are bullish, but we would like to remind our clients that prices have advanced fully a penny per pound since early last month. The sowing period has only commenced and there is plenty of time for the farmer to get all his seed into the ground. As New Crops are now quoted in the vicinity of 19 Cents which is fully 4 Cents higher than at this time last year and 1-1/2 Cents higher than two years ago, the present price is almost certain to lead to a large acreage increase. Consequently we think it extremely dangerous to follow the present advance and should it be carried further we should have little hesitation in advising short sales.

Over the week local prices have advanced about Rs. 10/15. There has been a moderate enquiry from the Far East but the demand from Europe has been disappointing. Locally conditions in the Textile Industry are no better. There has been a small demand for cloth but at prices which shew a clear loss to the Manufacturer.

Arrivals into Bombay continue heavy and stocks are increasing. In addition from reports we have received there are still considerable stocks in the interior which will probably be attracted to Bombay by the advance in price. It looks as if all Indian crop estimates have been too small and we are strongly of opinion that the parity between here and Liverpool will go much wider.

We advise our clients to take advantage of this fortuitous advance to dispose of their stocks.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Messrs. Wurdhman and Co. in their weekly report issued on the 22nd inst., state as under:—

AMERICA:—

The squared up position of speculative interests, influenced by unfavourable climatic developments and bullish final ginning figures resulted in an impressive buying by operators and trade accounts establishing a rise of 74 points for the week in New York July quotations.

Ideas of a fairly large increased acreage coupled with considerably enlarged sales of fertilizers; gave hopes of a record crop and induced short sales on strong markets; while lower levels met favoured purchases based on strong statistical situation narrowing price swings.

Recent weather experienced over the entire Cotton Belt was characterized unfavourable as Western Belt suffered from continued absence of rains, while Central and Eastern Belts had too much rain. Latest cables show some improvement but excessive moisture will encourage Boll-weevil eventually.

The Census Report on the amount of cotton ginned for the season 1,27,78,000 bales was somewhat below expectations formed in the last few months and stands as a monument of the futility of quantitative forecasts on the yield from any source either private or bureau until the season is advanced well into autumn.

It is now becoming a fact that despite most pessimistic trade reports, the total consumption of raw cotton for the season is likely to reach a total of about 16 million bales or a little under, calling upon the trade to use about 3 million bales from the carry-over. Thus the balance at the end of the present season as per our findings will be equal to three months world's requirements, indicating an absolute necessity of atleast 14 million bales of new crop to keep prices around present level. Before we have an assurance of this sized crop, it is not unusual with to see some periods of anxiety and strong fundamenta's prices attaining materially higher levels.

On the whole, we cannot but feel bullish however will prefer securing profits on strong markets with a view to replace on good reactions.

BOMBAY:—

In the local market, continued buying by option eaters and improved export demand, hardened Broach April/May by about Rs. 9/-. Yesterday the market was closed and to-day Broach April/May is quoted Rs 376/-.

The market is said to be under the undue influence of buying by option dealers, but we believe against their unprotected interest it is not an accumulation of long interest, as on the last trading day of the present month all purchases will be placed against options.

The ready market experienced some what better demand on improved parity which has been always used as a plea for absence of demand. Steadily increasing stocks were taken as a strong bearish argument, but now with a decided change of sentiment in foreign markets, we will not be surprised to see broadening of export demand.

To us, it appears that there is nothing in the situation to cause of a material decline and we as hear to our previously expressed to buy opinion markets and secure profits as the easier accrue.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 22.

E. C. RATE—
T. T. 1/5 15/16 D D 1-5 31-32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th April
Banks Selling D D 1/6.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 May.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 29|32 Monsoon.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-1/4 April.
NEW YORK—
Banks Selling T T 274.
Banks Buying T T 272-1/2.
Banks Buying D D 271-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 267-1/2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 128 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 125-1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 137-1|4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 174-1|4.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 155-1/2
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90-3|4.
New York/London Cross Rate 4.88-1/8 21st inst.
Shanghai/London Cross Rate 2/7 1/16 22nd inst.
London/Japan Cross Rate 1/11 3/32 21st inst.
London/Paris Cross Rate 121.00 21st inst.
London/Belgium Cross Rate 35.00 21st inst.
London/Switzerland Cross Rate 25.34 21st inst.
London/Italy Cross Rate 92 40 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold 21st inst. £4-4-11-1/2 19th inst. £4-4-11-1/2
Silver London Ready 21st inst. 26-3/8 19th inst. 26-1/2
Silver London Forward 21st inst. 26 3/16 19th inst. 26 5/16
Silver New York Ready 21st inst. 57-12 19th inst. 57-3/4
London Discounts 3 mos 21st inst. 4-1/8 p c 19th inst. 4 5/32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos. 21st inst. 4-1/8 p.c. 19th inst. 4 5/32 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 p c. 3 mos 5 1/2 p.c. 6 mos. 5 p c.
Tone:—Quiet 12 mos. 4-1/2 p.c.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 21.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
March shipment sellers 50|-.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
March shipment continent paid 49|6.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Afloat paid 52|9.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi—.
May|June shipment sellers 53|.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Mar. 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25
C. and F. Calcutta.—
July|Sept per cwt 14|3.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 14|4-1|2.
C. and F. Bombay.—
July|Sept per cwt 14|4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
July|Sept. per cwt 14|4-3|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar 21.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b. Spot 1|0-3|4 sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Complied in 1000's by Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Week ending 17th Mar. 1928.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	177	12,108	16,417
Receipts at U. S. Ports	77	7,372	11,430
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	52	1,025	2,079
„ Continent	93	3,652	4,788
„ Japan, Canada &c.	23	921	1,465
Total	168	5,598	8,332
Worlds Spinners takings of American Cotton.	286	10,768	12,194
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	63	1,961	1,981
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports		1,887	2,616
Stocks at American Interior Towns		916	1,097
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,990	2,822
Total		4,793	6,535
Last week		4,902	6,672
Difference on week		—.109	—.137
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		839	1,491
U. S. A. Consumption February		574	590
Total U. S. A. Consumption upto end of February		4,199	4,025
U. S. A. Mill stocks		1,669	1,933
		This week	Last week
Exports of American Cotton to India		Nil	Nil
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st August)		35,400	35,400

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, March 22.

Gold Ready	21	9	0
Chaitra	21	7	3
Vasakha	21	7	0
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars Touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21	7	3
National Citf	21	9	9

SILVER.

Silver Ready	60	4	0
Silver Ready	26	7	0
Forward	26	3	0
London, Shanghai			
Opening	2	7	1
Closing	2	7	1
New York Cent	57	11	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Chaitra	60/3/	60/3/	60/3/	60/3
Vaishakha	60/2/	60/2/	60/1/	60/1

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 22.

Castorseed Delivery May Opening 50/4, Closing 50/8.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/13 6, Closing 4/13/6.

Groundnut Seeds Deliver May Opening 58/10, Lowest 58/8, Closing 58/10.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 21.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-3|8
Forward	26-3|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 21.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 21.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-7|8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-1|8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1|8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T T Berlin on London 20.41-3|8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.12-3|8.
T T Brussels on London 35.03.
T T Madrid on London 29.01
T T Milan on London 92.41.
T T Berne on London 25.34.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.75.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 21.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £21-5|8
Hongkong and Shangai Bank (London Register) £132-1|2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.
National Bank £54.
Eastern Bank £7.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £89-3|4
Conversion Loan £76-1|2.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £102-3|4.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60-1|2.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £70-3|4.
Consols £55-3|8.
War Loan 5 per cent £102-1|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93-3|4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York Mar. 21.

Demand Bills 487.87

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

	Muktsar, Mar. 19.
Wheat Ready	4 0 0 to 4 8 0
Wheat Har	4 4 6
Gram Ready	3 4 0 to 3 8 0
Gram Jeth	3 7 0
Barley Ready	3 0 0 to 3 3 0
Barley Jeth	3 3 0
Rapeseed Ready	6 0 0 to 6 8 0
Rapeseed Bisakh	6 9 0
Rapeseed Jeth	6 11 6
Cottonseeds Bisakh	4 0 9
Cottonseeds Bhadon	4 4 0
Cotton Ready	27 8 0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 21.

Linseed oil, naked, London, cwt.—
April shipment sellers 28|3.
Linseed oil, naked, London, cwt.—
May|Aug shipment 29|3-1|4.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The following contributions were received by the School:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 5,34,666-0-4; Mrs. D. C. Mistry, Rs. 203; Mr. R. S. Master, Rs. 31; The Principal, The Secondary Training College, Bombay, Rs. 30; The Secretary, Lodge Aryan No. 1709 E. C., Rs. 25; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 20; Mr. Bhagwandas Bheroomal, Rs. 19; Mr. P. Rijhoomal, 7; Sums of and under Rupees five, Rs. 39. Total Rs. 5,35,040-0-4.

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'Sunday Chronicle'
NOTICE
From 1st of March, 1928, the subscription rates for the "SUNDAY CHRONICLE" are as under :—
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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1928.

ISSUES AT BARDOLI.

The latest news from Bardoli shows that the peasants of the taluka are as determined upon Satyagraha as ever. Government having rejected Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's final offer of amicable negotiations, the peasants have once again met in conference and re-affirmed the Satyagraha resolution, the only two landowners who in a moment of weakness had made part payment of land revenue have handsomely apologised for their error, and the preparations for Satyagraha are in full swing. On the eve of a peaceful fight, which will not fail to affect the rest of the country, it is desirable for the public to understand and appreciate the main issues involved in the Satyagraha. For the present Bardoli is not fighting on the wide Swaraj issue. Nor has it insisted that the revenue settlement must have the previous approval of the legislature, before it can be acceptable to the people. The present issue is much simpler and narrower. Government have decided to raise the land revenue of the taluka by 22 per cent. The peasants of Bardoli object to the rise as being based on inaccurate and inadequate data, on a principle which makes a serious departure from Government's own past policy, and as being far beyond the capacity of the peasants to pay. If the difference could have been taken to a court of law, the people would in all probability have accepted the Court's verdict. But that course is not possible, Government having constituted themselves final arbiters in such cases. The people proposed an independent and impartial inquiry into the matter, after having made a strong prima facie case for such an inquiry, but Government have turned down even that suggestion. The people, therefore, have refused to pay the enhanced revenue till the inquiry they ask for is instituted.

Let us see how Government arrived at the 22 per cent. enhancement and what justification they have for it. The Settlement Officer Mr. M. S. Jayakar, whose long experience and thorough enquiry were made so much of by Government in their correspondence with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, submitted a report recommending an enhancement of 31 per cent. The report was torn to shreds by the Settlement Commissioner himself. Regarding the most important paragraphs 57-66 of the report embodying the proposals for revision, the Settlement Commissioner, Mr. G. H. Anderson writes:

"I am afraid that almost the whole of Mr. Jayakar's report from paragraph 57 to 65 is irrelevant and worse than that it is positively dangerous as affording no justification for his proposals and suggesting arguments against them. If you fix settlements with reference to the gross price of produce, you are in the worst possible position. The state of mind to which one is reduced is well revealed in the last portion of paragraph 65. When we come to paragraph 66, where Mr. Jayakar makes his final proposals, he is of course in this condition. He has shown that gross produce has increased enormously so that he is quite sure that the 33 per cent. can certainly be taken on that foundation. At the same time he knows that prices may not be maintained and he does not want to be accused of excess. So he very timidly and without the slightest stated reason at all takes refuse in an increase of 25 per cent. as fair and equitable. If the Government maximum of increase had been 75 per cent. he would probably have said that 65 per cent. was quite fair and equitable.' The truth is that he is sailing without a compass and without rudder."

This is a revealing paragraph, but in fairness to Mr. Jayakar it may be stated that he had the compass and the rudder but failed or feared to use them right. His starting with the gross price of produce was by itself a fairly sound procedure. But his first blunder was that he based his estimates on the inflated prices and inflated land values ruling in 1918-25, which he ought to have known were abnormal under the postwar conditions. His second blunder is in not accurately estimating the cost of production and deducting it from the gross value. Mr. Anderson himself says: "How is Mr. Jayakar going to determine for us whether the increased cost of production has or has not altogether exceeded the increased value of the produce? He has nothing more to say than that "this factor cannot certainly be ignored." Perhaps he feared to estimate the cost of production. For he himself states in his report that wages of labour, the more important part of cost of production, have risen from 3as. a day to 12as. a day. If he had developed the point, he would have found that there was little net profit to justify any enhancement of revenue. If was Mr. Anderson's duty to get the cost of production accurately estimated. But he, too, feared the consequences and set aside the whole method of Mr. Jayakar and relied solely on "our one true guide, the rental values." Now, responsible revenue officials have often and often pointed out the danger of relying wholly or mainly on rental values for purpose of assessment. Rent, said Mr. W. W. Smart before the Land Revenue Assessment Committee, "was never up to now, I believe, the basis for fixing the assessment." Mr. Smyth himself, when he was the Collector of Kaira, observed: "The rental value of lands is an insufficient basis for fixing agricultural assessments. Rents are not determined by purely economic causes, in this part of India at least. Where the population is thick there is competition to take up land; consequently tenants at times offer more than the land is worth. If it is asked how in such circumstances they can make a living, the reply is that their incomes are supplemented in the off seasons by work as labourers, by plying their bullock carts for hire, and by selling milk, ghee, etc. . . There are also in places sentimental reasons which keep the cultivators attached to the soil and consequently make the terms of their finances difficult of justification on purely economic grounds." Besides, as Mr. Smart has pointed out, "many leases are made to nominal sellers by the purchasers and the rent is interest rent." Finally it must be remembered that in ryotwari districts only a small percentage of the land is leased and it is most unsafe to assess all lands on the strength of the rents of the few leased lands. But Mr. Anderson not only relies on rents as "our one true guide" but most arbitrarily assumes that "at least half the total area" is leased out by landlords; whereas the people of Bardoli claim that not more than 10 per cent. of the land in Bardoli is leased. As arbitrarily he fixes the assessment at 30 per cent. above the present revenue. If Government finally reduce it to 22 per cent. it is more as a rough compromise than as an accurate estimate based on correct facts.

It will be seen from the above that Government's estimate is based on the inflated prices and rents of 1918-25. But since the Settlement Officer's report was made in 1925 prices have gone steadily down. Mr. H. B. Shivdasani and Mr. Bhimbhai R. Naik, in a representation to the Governor-in-Council, contend, by quoting figures which Government have not challenged, that land values, and rents have gone down 50 per cent. since 1925 and are still on the decline. They also quote facts and figures to show that Bardoli is not in a position to bear any enhancement. Thus they show, quoting the Settlement Officer himself, that the number of ploughs and plough cattle today is less than what it was in 1891, though the land under cultivation is much more. The total indebtedness of the people has grown enormously during the last 30 years till it is now nearly a crore. Finally, it may be noted that the forced up exchange ratio by lowering prices robs the peasants of 12 1-2 per cent. of their return for agricultural produce. In the face of these facts we are inclined to agree with the view of the "Young India" that the Bardoli case is not merely one for an inquiry but it is one of proved wrong. Only a Government with an uneasy conscience can shirk an inquiry, which is all that the people of Bardoli ask for.

NEEDS OF INDIAN SCHOLARSHIP

Members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society have been informed that the Society now needs strong financial support for its maintenance. We have not underestimated, and we do not under-estimate, the necessity or the urgency of the assistance. No amount of money spent on the advancement of Indian scholarship and research could be considered too lavish an expenditure. The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has, as we stated last year, earned its reputation and built up its prestige as a learned institution. Its collections, books, manuscripts, coins and antiquities, are an irresistible attraction for students of history, philosophy, literature and art. It is, undoubtedly, one of the leading learned institutions in the Presidency. Its appeal for the necessary funds should doubtless evoke from those eager for the development of research and scholarship, immediate and adequate response. It would appear, however, that an imperfect, if not altogether mistaken, recognition of the true functions of the Society on the part of those who have taken upon themselves the task of guiding its destiny has, hitherto, thwarted the attempts of those who have continuously endeavoured to advocate a policy clearly in conformity with the growing needs of Indian scholarship. It is absurd to suggest, as it has been suggested by the "Times of India," that those responsible for the management of the Society have been without suggestions for assistance and reform from members. They have been repeatedly placed before the Society, both by members and by those outside the Society interested in the progress of scholarship. Unfortunately, they have received from the obscurantists on the managing committee scant attention. A seat on the committee, if we are to judge from the prevalent mentality, seems to be justified by the degree of the tenacity with which the member clings to it and to the obscurity of his views and values. There are, for example, those who consider it indispensable to reserve some offices in the Society for Britishers. They reached the limit when they set aside, last year, the established and healthy convention of the Society which disapproves of two non-Indians at the head of affairs. The feeling of the members was, however, quite evident during the debate, which occurred some time ago, on the transfer of the coins cabinet to the Museum. They are no longer in the mood to reduce the Society to the level of a common circulating library. If those who have appealed for adequate financial assistance to the Society are in earnest about its long-established prestige as a learned institution, they should recognise, as we pointed out last year, an unambiguous policy which secures for the management and guidance of the Society capable men or women with the necessary leisure, aptitude and inclination to understand the growing needs and demands of Indian scholarship. Perfunctory appeals for assistance will not help the Society. The needs of those who preserve or are likely to increase the prestige of the Society as an institution pledged to progressive scholarship and research ought not only to be understood but anticipated and provided for as well.

PROPERTY RIGHTS OF HINDU WOMEN.

It is a very gratifying sign of the times that the social conscience of the Hindu community is awakening rapidly and that increasing attention is being drawn to the hardships, legal and economic, from which Hindu women at present suffer. The denial of property rights to them is one of their gravest hardships. But it is fortunate that the question of demanding legislative remedies to do away with these hardships is being taken up enthusiastically by lawyers and national leaders of eminence like Mr. Jayakar. The urgency of providing these remedies is being emphasized at gatherings where social reform and the rights of women are discussed. Sir Sankaran Nair and Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda have stressed the importance of this question. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh drew pointed attention to it recently in our columns and the Hindu Law Research Society of Nagpur has taken the lead in creating public opinion in the Central Provinces, for insisting upon an immediate reform in the legislation in regard to property rights of Hindu women. Mr. Jayakar discussed the whole question in learned and exhaustive detail in a lecture he gave on Wednesday before a gathering at Delhi of Hindu women. He promised to do everything in the Assembly "to make Indian women take their fit place among the women of the world" and rightly emphasized the need of reform in "marriage, life after marriage, life of the widow and laws of partition."

In an interesting historical survey of the legislation affecting property rights according to Hindu law, Mr. Jayakar reminded his audience that "long before the birth of modern civilization and before the birth of Christ women in Vedic India enjoyed full property rights." The reformer's task in this country, therefore, is not to prepare a new environment in which ideas alien to the soil will have a chance of successful germination, but to bring back the old environment which India has lost. Women in India have to come back into their own, to regain the position which they have lost. The consciousness that they have only to capture again their previous position of independence and equality should be an encouragement to them and to their men helpers in this worthy cause of legislative reform. Mr. Jayakar has done a service to the cause of that reform by his analysis of how conditions had deteriorated in India with law cases interfering with Indian custom, and with the retrograde rulings which the Privy Council gave "in their ignorance of Hindu law and custom." The pitiable and grossly unjust position in which the Hindu widow without a male issue finds herself can have no parallel in any other civilised legal system. She can only claim "residence and subsistence allowance." The allowance usually comes to "one-third of the interest of her husband's share in the joint estate." Mr. Jayakar impressed upon his audience the necessity of proceeding slowly and cautiously in the demand for reform. Very careful consideration is, indeed, necessary of the precise changes the legislation will require but there is no doubt that the demand for it will be, fortunately, still more vocal and insistent.

IN DEFENCE OF BOYCOTT.

PANDIT MOTILAL SPEAKS OUT.

(In the following article contributed to the "New York Times", Pundit Motilal Nehru makes a masterly analysis of the forces behind the boycott of the Simon Commission. Pundit Motilal Nehru, lawyer and leader of the Swaraj Party, explains the attitude of Indian nationalism toward British rule in India, Bolshevism and armed revolt.)

The British went to India to trade and remained there to govern. It is unnecessary to go into details. That is admitted on all hands. The earliest adventurers had not the slightest intention to govern that country. The conditions then prevailing were convenient to them, not only to remain there as citizens, but to remain there as a part of the Government which they ultimately secured.

It was all in the interests of capitalism, with whatever benefit it could bring to the man in the street. The following few quotations will amply illustrate that.

Lord Macaulay observed:

"The East India Company was in charge of directors who gave the following instructions to Hastings: 'Govern leniently, send more money; practise strict justice, send more money.'"

These instructions are petty but very significant. That policy has never for a moment been changed, and is still being pursued. That is why India cannot secure her independence. That was at the earliest stages. Then we come to what we Indians love to call "The War of Independence", what the British call "the Mutiny", perhaps because it failed; had it succeeded, it would have been differently named.

REVERENCE FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.

Every Indian cherishes with fondest memory the declaration of Queen Victoria. Till her death she was revered all over India. The principal part of the Proclamation, namely, that of equality of Indians with other races, was written at her special dictation. It has ever since been considered the charter of Indian freedom. Equality of all was its sum and substance.

But succeeding generations of Governors, large and small, have most irreverently ignored the royal pledges and followed the policy of the East India Company.

Sir John Strachey observed as follows:

"We are often told that it is the duty of the Government of India to think of Indian interests alone, and that, if the interests of Manchester suffer, it is no affair of ours. For my part, I utterly repudiate such doctrines.....The interests of Manchester, at which foolish people sneer, are the interests not only of the great and intelligent population engaged directly in the trade of cotton, but of millions of Englishmen. I am not ashamed to say that.....there is no higher duty, in my estimation, than that which I owe to my country."

Thus the policy of putting Britain before India was again pursued. At a later date Lord Salisbury uttered these words:

"India must be bled to suit British purposes."

Now the question arises how the matter of self-government for India could have arisen under these circumstances. India is a part of the world; however isolated it may be, there are influences that penetrate all human barriers. The Indian National Congress was ushered into existence toward the end of the nineteenth century and began to work, not for freedom, but for such favours as were possible to obtain from its rulers. A policy of petitioning, begging favours and offering co-operation was followed.

It was only in 1918 or 1919 that the policy was changed and we began to ask for full, responsible government or Swaraj, or self-determination.

FIRST REFORMS IN INDIA.

The Government had followed, however, along with aggrandizement, a policy of extending some reforms. It was in the days of Lord Lansdowne and Lord Ripon that something substantial was done. They thought of allowing us some hand in the Government and did so in local self-government—municipal and local councils. Indians were allowed to sit in these councils, but the presiding deity was the British District Officer. The Indians were nominated and were of little value.

The Minto-Morley scheme (1909) introduced a representative element into the existing councils, municipal and district boards. That was the second stage.

Then comes the third stage. The clamour of the Indian National Congress and the public generally became louder; it was felt that something more should be done. Then came the war. The great response of India struck the imagination of even those who would fain have withheld the reforms. Now Indian public opinion, in fact, world public opinion, was aroused. An announcement was made in the House of Commons in 1917; it was declared that full, responsible government was to be the goal for India, but the measure and pace of its progressive realization were to be determined by the British Parliament.

When this declaration was made it was received with mixed feelings. Even those

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NOTES OF THE DAY

Mahatmaji's Visit to Europe.

With regard to the rumour of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Europe to attend the Youths' Conference at Vienna, what is certain is that he has been invited and has not yet refused the invitation. The invitation is in connection with the world peace movement, to which no single man has contributed more in recent times than the Mahatma. Much as we wish him to be amidst us in the troublous months ahead, we hope, all things considered, that he will be able to accept the invitation. We cherish that hope for several reasons. First, we think with Dr. Ansari that Mahatmaji needs a change for securing better health and vigour. Secondly, his visit is sure to give a great impetus to the world peace movement, beneficent alike to India and the rest of the world. Finally through a world Conference he, more than any other Indian to-day, can raise India in the estimation of the world, and we cannot afford to-day to ignore inter-national opinion. As for the work he has in hand or may be expected soon to take up, the Khaddar movement is now at least self-directed, Bardoli is in the safe hands of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and the Hindu-Muslim question in the hands of Dr. Ansari. For the rest, absence always doth make the heart grow fonder.

Tory Outburst At Geneva.

Even the more fire-eating section of the Imperialist Press in Britain and the blue-blooded aristocrats who revelled in the Arcos raid and are pleased when Birkenheads and Churchills declaim against Soviet Russia will find that the outburst of Lord Cushenden at Geneva was singularly inopportune. The Baldwin Government's great stunt is to declare at these international gatherings that Britain pines for universal peace and is quite willing to make a progressive reduction in naval armaments, if only other Powers make "proportional" self-sacrificing efforts. Lord Cushenden spoils all this pious game by rubbing the Soviet the wrong way and charging it with fomenting civil wars in other countries. He denounces the Litvinoff proposals as only a means to "unmask" the capitalist countries and to "sabotage" the League. The very fact the Soviet proposals are taken up seriously by the other Powers at Geneva for consideration shows the effrontery and hollowness of Lord Cushenden's criticism.

Happy Conclusion.

All's well that ends well. The correspondence that passed between the President of the Assembly and the Commander-in-Chief in regard to his not being present in his place in the House on the day Mr. Jinnah had tabled his adjournment motion to censure Government for their Army policy must have cleared up mutual misunderstandings. The result was formally expressed in the Assembly on Wednesday when the Commander-in-Chief read out a handsomely-worded announcement of regret and President Patel read out a dignifed appreciation of the fact that all misunderstanding had been cleared up. In true soldier-like spirit the Commander-in-Chief expressed his regret for his absence, in true and devoted regard for the traditions, proprieties and rights of the Assembly the President intimated that he would have postponed the debate had he only been informed earlier that the Commander-in-Chief could not have been present. This shows a very courteous appreciation of the high position of the Commander-in-Chief without letting it come in the way of the Assembly's rights. Exchanges of social amenities, we learn, are in full swing between official and non-official groups at Delhi under the serene atmosphere generated by removal of this cloud of misunderstanding. This is as it should be.

Reprehensible Tactics.

We have no doubt no one will deplore more keenly than the orthodox section of the Marwari community the disgraceful rowdyism of their supporters at Bori Bunder on Thursday. That the orthodox should view with disfavour the efforts of those who are seeking to introduce reforms in the community is natural. Contious or even unreasoning conservatism one can understand; but scenes such as the one enacted at Bori Bunder hardly redound to the credit of a community known for its sanity and love of peace. The tactics adopted were the more reprehensible in view of the facilities which the organisers of the Conference had offered to its opponents to attend it and influence its deliberations and decisions.

Wanted—Better J. P.'s.

There appears to be a slump of new Justices of the Peace just at present. The annual list of freshers which is published generally about the month of October has not as yet seen the light of day, to the disappointment of many dug-outs and back benchers who rush about from pillar to post and pull the wires in every direction to secure the coveted alphabets. Anybody who knows somebody in some department of the Secretariat or in any public office, has a try at the target and, we are inclined to believe, succeeds generally in his efforts, sooner or later. Looking to the types of our local J. P.s and especially to the calibre of the new recruits that swell the ranks of Justices every year, one feels compelled to conclude that there appears to be no definite principle which is followed in the nominations to that ancient dignity. A note of recommendation is sufficient to work the miracle, irrespective of the more important circumstances as to whether the aspirant is qualified by his merits to be selected for that privelege.

Complete Overhauling Necessary.

We believe the time has arrived for a complete overhauling of the J. P.'s list. It is time the list was thoroughly revised, and interlopers and others who have found their way in without the passport of public service and merit, eliminated. This would be a step in the right direction, would restore our Justices to their proper place in public esteem, and destroy the impression that has gained ground that recommendation is the only requisite that need be considered.

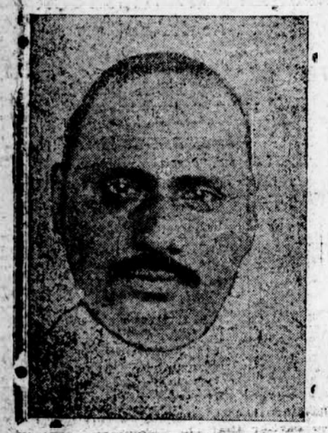
PANDEMONIUM AT BORI BUNDER

MARWARI ANTI-REFORMERS RUN AMOK

PRESIDENT-ELECT MOBBED AND CHASED

ROWDYISM TO DEFEND "DHARMA"

A veritable pandemonium prevailed at the Victoria Terminus Station in the early hours of Thursday morning, the occasion being the arrival of the President-elect of the All-India Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha, Sjt. Hanumanprasad Poddar of Gorakpur. Long before the arrival of the train the whole platform was packed by the "pagadi" wearing Marwaris of all descriptions. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Seth Balkishenlalji Poddar, the well-known multi-millionaire of Calcutta, had arrived nearly an hour before the due time in order personally to supervise the arrangements for the reception of the President-elect. Nearly a hundred cars, and several Tramway Company's Busses were in attendance in order to convey the delegates to their respective destinations. At the outset



Sjt. Hanumanprasad Poddar, the President-elect of the Conference, who was mobbed and chased by the Anti-reformers. He has resigned his Presidentship.

everything seemed alright, and no trouble was apprehended. The Sanatanist Section, who are opposed to the creed of the Reforms, had arrayed their forces in full form. With nearly a hundred burly looking volunteers, and a long line of their followers they posted themselves on the outer verandah patiently till the arrival of the train.

PLATFORM RUSHED.

No sooner did the train steam in, than all the crowd rushed towards the compartment, wherein the President-elect was seated and began to raise all sorts of 'jai' cries. The President-elect, a modest looking gentleman, wearing a rough blanket, stepped outside the compartment, and began to wave his hands, asking the crowd to be calm. It was as if a cry in the midst of the ocean, for the more he attempted to pacify the mob, the more he was greeted with ear-piercing sounds, until at last it seemed as if a strife was imminent. Seth Balkishenlalji Poddar, with two others, managed to form a circle around the President, in order to allow him to take his seat in a beautifully decorated car waiting outside. Hardly had they proceeded a few steps, when the full force of the Sanatanists made a lightning appearance on the platform.

The struggle commenced, and pushing, beating, yelling and abusing commenced. However much the volunteers and other leaders tried to restore calm, the situation went absolutely out of control. It took nearly an hour for the President-elect to get his way out of the platform to the car outside.

PRESIDENT-ELECT DRAGGED OUT OF CAR.

A beautiful Daimler car, belonging to Seth Rameswardasji Birla, was specially brought down, in order to carry the President-elect in a procession. Seth Poddar and the President-elect took their seats side by side in the back row, while Scout Master Chiranjilalji Loyalka and another volunteer seated themselves in the front row by the side of the driver.

The orthodox surrounded the car on all sides and for another half-an-hour, disgusting scenes which were witnessed on the platform were repeated. With the utmost difficulty the car proceeded a few steps, when nearly twenty Sanatanist volunteers, climbed the car from all sides, dragged out the tired President forcibly pushed him in a victoria and carried him away. The driver being previously tutored, was whipping the horse to its utmost speed. The President-elect fearing that he might be taken away to an unknown destination jumped out of the victoria, almost risking his life, and began to run as fast as his tired limbs could carry him. But his admirers were too quick for him, and easily caught him again.

Thinking it hopeless to resist, the President-elect submitted himself to the rough treatment meted out when when by that time a car belonging to the Reformers' side accidentally passed that way, and took the President-elect to Nemani-wadi.

PRESIDENT-ELECT RESIGNS.

It is reported that the President-elect

(Continued on page 8.)

The President-elect being roughly handled by the Anti-Reform Party.

Picture showing President-elect being forcibly taken away in a hack-Victoria.

WALK-OUT IN COUNCIL OF STATE

SEQUEL TO PASSING OF FINANCE BILL

POVERTY AND EPIDEMICS BENEFITS OF BRITISH RULE

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The Council of State met to-day to discuss the Finance Bill. Mr. T. E. T. Upton, Solicitor, Government of India was sworn in.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett laid on the table a list of treaties with Hungary and Sapin which provided for the grant of the most favoured-nation-treatment to the products and manufactures of India on terms of reciprocity.

Mr. Burdon, Finance Secretary, then moved consideration of the Bill to fix duty on salt and maximum rates of postage and fixation of rates of income-tax.

Seth Govindas on behalf of the Congress Party reserved the right to oppose the Finance Bill at the last stage as they could not pass the Bill until the present constitution of Government was not changed.

SALT DUTY.

Seth Govindas next moved reduction of salt duty to eight annas per maund.

The amendment was negatived without division.

QUARTER-ANNA POST CARD.

Seth Govindas next proposed quarter anna single post card.

Kumar Shankar Roy Choudhri supporting suggested that the Telegraph Department be separated from the postal Department.

Mr. MacWatters replying said that posts and telegraphs department were not meant for relief or imposition of tax, but they were public service agencies.

Mr. Natesan held that reduction of postage would only benefit businessmen like himself and not the poor classes. He, therefore, opposed the motion.

A division, however, was called and the amendment was rejected by 28 votes against nine.

HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES.

Seth Govind Das urged that income-tax on individuals be levied on incomes from Rs. 3,500 and above instead of on Rs. 2,000. His object was to give the much needed relief to the middle classes. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Ramsarandas suggested general lowering of super tax and sought to give relief to Hindu undivided families.

The motion was lost.

Kumar Shankar Ray Choudhry suggested another amendment under the super-tax schedule which was also lost.

The Finance Bill as passed by the Assembly was then put.

Seth Govindas started the opposition to its passage.

EXPLOITATION OF INDIA.

Seth Govind Das declared that the British had been exploiting India for over 150 years with the result that the people were now going underfed and epidemics raged unprevented. On the other hand the State's expenses on civil servants has increased, and this expenditure was being met at the cost of Indians. He asserted that the depressed classes would soon realise that they could not benefit by the existence of a Foreign Government.

Kumar Shankar Roy Choudhri, supported the rejection of the Bill, which, however, was passed without division.

This was followed by the Swarajists withdrawal from the Council.

On Sir Geoffrey Corbett's motion, the Council passed the Merchant Shipping Bill, as passed by the Assembly, thereby vesting in the Central Government the control over merchant shipping and at the same time providing for the transference of such control to certain local Governments, especially in the case of small ports.

Two tariff bills, including that relating to the protection of the wire and wire nail, and bolt and nut industries were passed.

H E the Commander-in-Chief's motion for the acceptance of the amendments made by the Assembly to the Territorial Force Bill and the Auxiliary Force Bill was passed without discussion.

This disposed of the business for the session so far as the Council is concerned, but the Council was adjourned provisionally till Wednesday, the 28th. It may not meet that day if no amendments are made by the Assembly to the Chittagong Port Bill.—A. P.

COMMENTS ON THE SOVIET SCHEME

LONDON, March 21.

Geneva.—M. Jacquemyns (Belgium) said the Soviet proposals resembled a bludgeon rather than an olive branch. The scheme was inspired by a hatred of civilisation but a careful study of it might reveal retainable points. M. Morfoff (Bulgaria) said it was impossible to apply the Soviet scheme at present.

M. Markovitch (Yugo-Slavia) regretted that not a single element in the Russian scheme was likely to advance the problem of disarmament.

M. Politis (Greece) said the scheme was incompatible with the covenent and suggested an adjournment of the matter till the next session. He hoped for the continuance of Soviet co-operation and the eventual entry to the Soviet into the League.—Reuter.

Patna, March 21.—Arguments have concluded in the sedition case against Pundit Jagat Narayan Lal, M.L.C., General Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha and Editor, Printer and Publisher of the Hindi weekly 'Mahabir.' It will be remembered that Government ordered prosecution of the accused under Section 124-A, I.P.C., in connection with an article on Lord Irwin's speech on inter-communal unity. The judgment in the case will be pronounced by the City Magistrate on March 26.—A.P.

CIVIL MARRIAGE LAW

"WILL ELIMINATE COMMUNALISM"—SAYS DR. GOUR

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, March 22

Non-official bills were taken up by the Legislative Assembly to-day. The Swarajists were again absent. There was brisk canvassing in the lobbies in connection with the election of four delegates by the Indian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to the next conference at Canada. About a dozen candidates are in the field and a number of new members have joined the Association to enable them to take part in the voting.

The House next circulated Mr. S. N. Haji's Bill to reserve the constal traffic of India to Indian vessels.

MARRIAGE AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir Hari Singh Gour moved that the Special Marriage Amendment Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

Sir Hari Singh Gour traced the history of the measure and said:

Sir Henry Maine in 1868 suggested a secular marriage law for all Indian subjects. Since then various attempts to provide the country with a civil marriage law have been made. His previous measure enacted in 1923, legalised marriages between Hindus, Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists. The Bill before the House proposed making matrimony legal, irrespective of caste, colour or creed. To-day the country suffered from a territorial disability, as parties could marry under the British Civil Marriage Act outside the territorial waters of India. The Bill, if passed would eleminate communalism from India and unite India into a nation.

Mr. Anarul Azem saw in the Bill a tampering with his faith; and asked the House to leave Mussalmans alone.

Mr. Yamin Khan held the Bill provided a "via media" and was not anti-Islamic in its nature. To raze caste barriers to the ground and provide a way to unite two loving souls, irrespective of caste or creed was regarded high morality and was a solution to Indian freedom. Akbar, a great nationalist, set the example but unfortunately caste riden India did not follow him then. He favoured circulation of the Bill.

GOVERNMENT'S APPREHENSIONS

The Hon. Mr. Crerar, the Home Member, moved circulation of the Bill. He assured the house that Government was not hostile, but it had grave doubts whether the Bill would be coective or achieve the purpose of its author and whether the Select Committee could so entirely change the character of the Bill.

Mr Yakub thought the Bill was against the tenets of Quran as Mussalmans were prohibited from marrying persons professing non-unitary religions. The Bill evaded the Islamic marriage law though the issues of the parties would get full benefit. The mosleb law of inheritance warned Government against the consequence of the Bill.

Mr. Haribilas Sarda quoted instances of Hindus marrying non-Hindu wives, including Miss Miller in support of the Bill.

Sir Harisingh Gour replying requested Government to expedite the circulation of the Bill. He propood that the Committee on the Child Marriage Bill might also conduct this enquiry.

The House accepted circulation of the Bill.

MORE RIGHTS TO HINDU WIFE.

Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill amending the Divorce Act and Mr. Joshi's Bill amending the Indian Penal Code to grant immunity to unregistered Labour Unions which was at present enjoyed by registered unions only were both circulated for eliciting public opinion after Mr. Crerar and Sir B. N. Mitra had stated that Government had strious objections as present to the principles of the Bills.

The House next allowed the introduction and circulation of Sir Harisingh Gour's Bill which proposes to entitle a Hindu wife to secure dissolution of marriage in case of impotency, imbecility and serious or ulcerous leprosy of the husband.

Sir Harisingh Gour said the Bill would have the effect of merely restoring the old law laid down by Narada and Vashist in the Smritis.

NO CONCESSIONS TO FOREIGN INSURANCE COS.

Mr Kelkar then introduced a Bill to repeal Section 33 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act for putting certain foreign life insurance companies doing business in India on a footing of equality with others by withdrawing the special facilities now granted to them under this section.

Sir Hari Singh Gour next moved a Bill to alter the order in which certain heirs of deceased Hindu dying intestate are entitled to succeed to his estate. The Bill was introduced, considered and passed by the House to-day without discussion. It lays down that "A son's daughter, daughter's daughter, sister and sirter's son shall in order so specified be entitled to the rank in order of succession next after the father's father and before a father's brother."

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.—A P.

WELL-KNOWN LONDON BARRISTER TO REPRESENT DANIEL AND DEWAR

LONDON, March 21.

It is understood that Commaner Daniel and Capt. Dewar will be represented at the "Royal Oak" courts martial at Gibralter by a London barrister Day Kimball, an American-born and ex-Assistant Attorney-General of the State of Massachusetts and the United States delegate to the Davis Cup Committee.—Reuter.

THE CALL OF INDIA

ENGLISH DOCTOR BECOMES ARYA SAMAJIST

IMPOSING INITIATION CEREMONY

DEDICATION OF LIFE FOR SERVICE OF POOR

Amidst scenes of wild enthusiasm and considerable excitement, Dr. W. H. R Murray, M.D., an Englishman, aged about 35, was initiated into the Arya Samaj at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, on Thursday evening. Born of English parents in Australia, Dr. Murray is a medical practitioner and a research worker of continental fame. He is the Managing-Director of the National Chemical Holdings Limited and Cerecoline Limited of London. The large hall of the Arya Samaj Mandir was packed to its utmost capacity long before 6 p.m. when the ceremony of initiation was performed.

It would appear that the parents of Dr. Murray, especially his mother took considerable interest in the Hindu Shastras and were almost fascinated by them. His mother taught her son to love the Vedas and other Shastras and forbade him to smoke, drink, alcoholic drinks and eat flesh in any form. The son began to study the various religions of the world since he could seriously think for himself and out of all he loved the Aryan religion and culture. The mother and the son travelled to India before the world war broke out and while in this country they came in touch with the Brahmacharis of the Ramkrishna Mission. Since then, it is said, Dr. Murray's ideal of life changed and he heard the call of Mother India. He had been a seeker after truth since then and had seriously studied the Shastras of the Aryas. Only on the 24th ultimo, he landed in Bombay with a view to tour in India for three months and then return to England, and he put up at the Taj Mahal Hotel. On Sunday the 26th ultimo, he read in the "Bombay Chronicle" that Dr. Bhagatramji who had travelled in Siam, Java, Malaya and other islands for proganada of the Arya Samaj was giving a lecture on the Vedas and Aryan Culture at the Fort branch of the Arya Samaj. Dr. Murray attended the lecture; and there he felt the call of India upon him again. He then registered his determination to dedicate the rest of his life to India and the Vedic religion and to become one of the followers of that "dharma" which he considered best."

Dr. Murray wrote to Dr. Bhagat Ramji on March 17 as follows:—

My Brother,

For years I have loved the Hindu teachings of religion. I wish to join the Arya Samaj. I will be glad to undergo all the ceremonies on Thursday next.

Will you please arrange for me what is necessary?

Yours Fraternally,
(Sd.) W. H. R. MURRAY.

According to his wishes, the arrangements were made by the Arya Samaj and a very imposing ceremony was performed before a huge audience.

Dr. Bhagat Ramji then declared amidst cheers that Dr. Murray was initiated into Arya Dharma and his Aryan name was Dr. Amarnath Arya. He hoped that the Doctor would do all in his power to serve the cause of the religion he had embraced.

DECLARATION OF FAITH.

Dr. Amarnath (as Dr. Murray will now be known) then rose to make a statement of his faith. He was given a warm ovation.

SEARCH FOR TRUTH.

The Doctor said he had been seeking after truth for a long period and he had found the place where he can be nearest to God. He had decided to spend the rest of his life in India in the service of the poor and the sufferring. He knew that Mother India's heart was very large and that she had a good deal of patience in spite of Miss Mayo's book. He hoped to stick most faithfully to the religion of his faith and to live up to its ideals. He thanked the Arya Samaj once again in conclusion.

LATEST NEWS.

LAHORE, March. 22.

Sir John Simon in an interview given to representatives of the press this evening said:—

"Those of us who are going back to Delhi have been in the Frontier on previous occasions, but we shall hope to see that province again. I visited it two years ago, and look forward to going there again, but it is necessary for me to be present at Delhi during the last few days of this month, because the detailed programme of the commission and the main work to be done when we all return in October will be settled during the next few days. Each of the nine provinces is sending to Delhi a special representative to help in settling the itinerary".

Asked whether the main details of the October visit are already settled, Sir John Simon said that they were under discussion, but were not yet settled. "Our main object is to arrange the tour in such a manner as to best meet the convenience of those especially concerned". Sir John said that the commission would have to go to Burma probably by sea from Madras. The Burma Legislative Council had already resolved to appoint a Committee to cooperate with the Commission, as the Punjab Council had done.—A. P.

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SMUGGLING REVOLVERS

IRISHMEN SUSPECTED OF ORGANISED CONSPIRACY

MYSTERIOUS MOTOR VAN INCIDENT.

LONDON, March 21.

A workman who had noticed a parcel drop from a motor van crossing the Westminster Bridge in the morning shouted to the driver who stopped and jumped down and threatened the workman with a revolver. The workman had previously noticed that the parcel whose wrapper had been broken contained revolvers. The motorvan disappeared and its number plate proved to be false.

Scotland Yard is investigating the affair. They express the opinion that there is a conspiracy on foot for smuggling revolvers by Irishmen but they are puzzled to explain the reason why weapons are wanted in Ireland whither it is believed they are being trasported from London. London police have been informed that there are a number of places used as dumps of revolvers.—Reuter's Special.

BUTLER COMMISSION AT BANGALORE.

SIR M. VISHVESVARIAH GIVES EVIDENCE.

BANGALORE, March. 21.

Sir M. Visvesvariah gave evidence today before the Indian States Inquiry Commission at the Residency Ball room in support of the memorandum placed before them by the Mysore Durbar, in reply to the questionnaire. His examination which was held in camera, lasted 25 minutes. Mr. Ralph Nye of the Kolar Gold Fields and Colonel Rutherford of the Mysore Planters Association, gave evidence putting forth the claims of the respective interests. The Chief Secretary to the Mysore Government was present throughout the inquiry which will be continued tomorrow when three more important witnesses including Sir Puttanna Chetty will give evidence. Mr. Ralph Nye lunched with the members of the Commission who attended a garden party at Carlton House this evening given by Mirza Ismail, the Dewan. After a drive through important places of interest the members of the commission attend a dinner party at the Residency tonight.—A. P.

ALLEGED DISTURBANCE AT ELECTION.

SWARAJIST LEADER ACQUITTED

PATNA, March. 21.

Sri Krishna Singh, Swarajist leader, in the Bihar and Orissa Council, who was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 by the Sessions Judge on a charge of creating a disturbance during the last district board election has been acquitted by the High Court on appeal.—A. P.

NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN NICARAGUA.

PRESIDENT'S DECREE

LONDON, March. 21.

Managua.—President Diaz has signed a decree establishing American supervision in the national elections in Nicaragua.—Reuter.

SURGICAL AGONY ABOLISHED!

RED-HOT IRONS FOR DISEASED SKIN, BOILING OIL FOR BLEEDING WOUNDS.

Chronic diseases of the skin like ravaging sores, flesh-eating ulcers, fiery itching eczema, etc., were until fairly recent times eradicated by use of red-hot irons, just as it was the practice to staunch bleeding in serious wounds with boiling oil. Thus sufferers were prostarted by pain and torture in order to get a healthy skin.

Since then there has been a wonderful advance in the science of healing; and pre-eminent amongst all discoveries is that great soother and skin-grower Zam-Buk.

Compounded from rare herbal oils and essences, Zam-Buk is a balm so pure and so highly-refined that it not only induces rapid healing of surface skin, but it extends its disease-dispelling influence throughout the underlying tissues.

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LINOVIEFF LETTER, A FORGERY?

CHICHERIN'S REPLY TO BALDWIN

SLANDEROUS AND INSULTING FABRICATIONS

LONDON, March 22.

Moscow.—M. Chicherin has issuued a long reply to Baldwin's statement in the Commons on 19th March. He declares that Mr. Baldwin's utterances relating to himself (Chicherin) and Zinovieff are slanderous and insulting fabrications. He accuses the Premier of "patent discrepancies" and draws attention to the British refusal to accept the Soviet invitation to institute an enquiry into the authenticity of he Zinovieff letter. M. Chicherin adduces "evidence" showing that the Zinovieff letter was a forgery, for example the trial in Russia of a certain Drujilovsky, manufacturer of forgeries, whose testimony was alleged to show that the letter was fabricated in Berlin.—Reuter.

VICEROY JOINS "TOC H"

DONATES FIFTY STERLING TOWARDS ENDOWNMENT FUND

LONDON, March 22.

The Viceroy has joined Toc H and has sent a personal donation of fifty sterling towards the Toc H. Endowment Fund asking that it be ear-marked for India. The letter of Irwin's Military Secretary to the late Sir Ludovic Porter explains that Irwin would be initiated next cold weather in Calcutta.—Reuter.

STIMULATING INDIAN TRADE IN EUROPE

RAJKOT STATE ASSEMBLY'S RESOLUTION

LONDON, March 22.

Following is a resolution of the Representative Assembly of the Rajkot State on January 18. The President, Rajkot Chamber of Commerce, has circularised the subjects of the Rajkot State trading in Europe and elsewhere inviting suggestions on the appointment of commercial trade agents in London and other trading centres for the purpose of stimulating trade. Members of the Rajkot commercial community in Europe are strongly supporting the idea.—Reuter.

SIMON COMMISSION RETURN TO LAHORE.

INTERVIEWS AND DEPUTATIONS

LAHORE, March. 21.

The members of the Royal Commission returned to Lahore to-day. In the forenoon they interviewed Punjab Chiefs and received deputations from the martial classes and the Ahmadiya community. After lunching with Chaudhuri Shahabuddin, President of the Punjab Council, the Commission received more deputations during the afternoon including the Punjab Trades Association, the European Association and the Punjab National Democratic League. Later the Commission interviewed the Secretary to the Transferred Departments, the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.—A. P.

EX-MINISTER BECOMES OPPOSITION LEADER

MADRAS COUNCIL SCENES

MADRAS, March 22.

The Independent Nationalist Party who have separated from the Ministerialist Party have elected the Raja of Ramnad as their President and Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, ex-minister, as the floor leader of the party.—A. P.

LADY ABE BAILEY

FLIGHT IN SUDANESE TERRITORY NOT PERMITTED

LONDON, March. 21.

London.—The Cairo correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says that the residency has informed Lady Bailey that she will not be permitted to proceed beyond Khartum. Apparently the authorities in Sudan have vetoed the flight in the Sudanese territory owing to possible dangers attendant of night landing, and would only allow the continuance of the flight on condition that lady Bailey is accompanied, but the latter declares that she is unable to take a passenger as the accomodation in the plane is taken up with petrol supply. Moreover she wants to complete the flight alone.—Reuter.

Mexico City.—A violent earthquake shook the city at 10-20 last evening and it lasted two minutes.—Reuter.

PT. MOTILAL TO GO TO CANADA

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

THREE SWARAJISTS TO REPRESENT INDIA

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The following four members of the Central Legislature were declared elected to represent India at the Empire Parliamentary Conference, Canada:—

Dewan Chamanlal (Swarajist).

Pandit Motilal Nehru (Swarajist).

Mr. T. C. Goswami (Swarajist).

Sir Darcy Lindsay (European Non-Official).

KEENEST CONTEST.

The keenest contest was witnessed to-day at the Annual General meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association, British India Branch, on the occasion of the election of four delegates to Canada. This invitation came last September and was accepted by the British Indian Branch. Since then Canada has intimated that four delegates be sent from India and the expenses of these delegates would be borne by the Canadian Government. The meeting was held in the Legislative Assembly Chamber at 4-30 p.m. and the lobbies were busy long before that hour in canvassing support for the respective candidates. The Association has already benefitted by this contest inasmuch as thirty-three new members have joined it to enable them to take part in the election. Thus the membership has risen from 131 to 164.

The meeting was largely attended, about 120 members being present. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel was in the chair. All were anxious to go to vote so that the minutes of the last annual General Meeting and the Annual Report for 1927 were taken as read.

Mr. Patel asked those who were not members of the Association to leave the Chamber.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

On the motion of Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith the House unanimously appointed Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai and Sir Dinshaw Wacha as Vice-Presidents, Mr. B. Das as Treasurer and the following ten as members of the Executive Council: Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. Shunmukham Chetty, Sir Manekji Dadhabhoy, Sir Arthur Froom, Mr. Ramdas Puntulu, Major Akbar Khan, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purshottamdas, Mr. Goswami and Sir Abul Qayum. Mr. S. Chetty intimated he was withdrawing from the candidature, thus leaving thirteen candidates in field. Mr. Gyaprasad Singh and Moulvi Muhammad Yakub said that thirteen was an unlucky member. (Laughter). The names of the remaining thirteen were then announced and the members of the Association proceeded to vote. While the voting was on the President disallowed the vote of Sir Bomanji Dalal as he had not yet joined the Association. Sir Basil Blackett recalling the previous instance of Lala Lajpat Rai's inability to proceed to Australia hoped that those who were standing for election would be willing to go.

RESULT APPLAUDED.

The box was then opened and there was keen excitement as the counting was proceeding.

The President then announced that the following four topped: Dewan Chamanlal 48; Pundit Motilal Nehru 45; Mr. T. C. Goswami 44; Sir Darcy Lindsay 41. The result was applauded.

Those who were defeated obtained as follows: Mr. G. A. Natesan 40; Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah 39; Mr. Ishwar Saran 39; Mr. Suhrawardy 34; Sir Harising Gour 25; Mr. Ranga Iyer 18; Mr. K. Ahmed 17; Mr. Sarvattam Rao 11; Mr. Ramdas Puntulu 3.—A. P.

ESTIMATE OF ENGLAND'S ACCOUNTS

PROSPECT OF A SMALL SURPLUS

LONDON, March. 21.

Rubby—There is of prospect of a small surplus in the nation's accounts at the end of the financial year March 31. The treasury returns for the last week show that the revenue exceeded twentyone millions and the expenditure was less than eight millions. These figures bring the totals for the financial year to the following:—Expenditure seven hundred and ninetyfive million pounds, revenue sevenhundred and eightyseven million pounds. The present deficit therefore is about eight millions compared with the deficit of nearly thirtyeight millions at the corresponding period in the last financial year.—B. O. W.

RIDING ACCIDENT TO PRINCE OF WALES.

FALL AT INTER REGIMENTAL CUP RACE

LONDON, March. 21.

Rugby—The Prince of Wales who is a Colonel of the Welsh Guards, fell at brook jump riding in the Brigade of Guards Interregimental Challenge Cup race at a point to point meeting at Risely. The Prince had cleared seven fences when he fell. He was thrown over his horses head and turned a complete somersault before landing safely on his feet.—B. O. W.

DOMINIONS AND THE EMPIRE

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER ON QUESTION OF NEUTRALITY

LONDON, March. 21.

Canberra.—Questioned in the House of Representatives regarding the recent statement of Gen Hertzog to the effect that the Dominions are entitled to remain neutral in the event of Britain being involved in war, Mr. Bruce declared that when the King was at war all parts of the Empire were involved, although each Parliament would decide on the extent of the active participation of each Dominion.—Reuter.

BIRKENHEAD IMPROVING

LONDON, March. 21.

Birkenhead is much better.—Reuter.

LONDON, March. 21.

Rugby.—The second Battalion Coldstrem Guards after thirteen months service in the Shanghai Defence Force landed at Southampton this morning.—B. O. W.

PANDEMONIUM AT BORI BUNDER

(Continued from page 7.)

was so much shocked at the behaviour of the Sanatanists, that it took nearly three hours for him to compose himself. He then announced his intention of not presiding over the Conference. The decision came upon the Reformist Section, as a great disappointment and sorrow. Seth Poddar, and Beniprasadji Dalmia, immediately called a meeting of the Executive Committee, and elected Seth Rangalalji Jajodia of Calcutta ex-Member of the Legislative Council to act as President in place of Sjt. Hanumanprasad Poddar.

PRESIDENT-ELECT RESIGNS

UNRULY ELEMENT AMONG AGRAVALS

Babu Tilekchand Mathub, Dalimia House, Chowpati Bombay wires:—

The adjourned meeting of the Executive of the All-India Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha resumed its sitting this afternoon. Owing to the turn of events by a wrongful and hostile attitude taken by anti-Mahasabhaites there are new developments. The committee was reliably informed that Babu Hanumanprasadji president elect has reluctantly decided to keep aloof from the Presidentship after consulting both the parties. His persuasions to reconcile the rival parties have failed and he has come to the conclusion that the anti-Mahasabhaites are not prepared to give any undertaking to maintain peace and order during the session. They are unable or rather unwilling to put a check upon or control the rowdy element in their party. They are bent upon breaking the Mahasabha and obstructing its proceedings during the session by shouting "Sanatandharmaki Jay" at the top of their voices. They made it quite clear to the President-elect that they would not allow speakers who would speak on the topics they abhor. They would hoot him out. On the contrary, the Mahasabha party is willing to give any honourable undertaking. The force of circumstances has obliged the President-elect to adopt this unpleasant course. He has realised that the situation is out of hand. It is impossible for him to bring both parties on one and the same platform and, therefore, he has sent his resignation.

NEW PRESIDENT ELECTED.

Upon this turn of affairs, the Executive Committee of the Mahasabha has unanimously elected Babu Ranglalji Jojodia of Calcutta as President of the forthcoming session. The resignation of Babu Hanumanprasadji has been accepted with great regret while the election of Babu Ranglalji Jojodia has simultaneously been hailed with great enthusiasm by the Mahasabha party. As a result of the compromise arrived at between the opposite parties sometimes back the Reception Committee had allowed the delegates of the opposite party to attend the conference without regularly being elected by the branches of the Mahasabha in accordance with the constitutional rules of that body. The attitude of the anti-Mahasabhaites has forced the hands of the Executive Committee to rule this decision out of order. A large contingent of delegates is pouring in from all sides to the City of Bombay. According to the last decision of the Executive Committee, the unconstitutionally elected delegates will not be allowed to take part in the proceedings. The Young party is full of hope and enthusiasm. The workers are facing the difficulties with perfect calm and are prepared to meet any emergency.

AGARWAL MAHASABHA

The All-India Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha will meet at Madhavbaugh at 1 p.m. to-day, under the Presidentship of Seth Rangalalji Jojodia, vice Sjt. Hanumanprasadji Poddar, resigned.

ROUND-UP OF COMMUNISTS

INTERFERENCE WITH PRESS REPORTS

POLICE RAIDS IN CHINA

LONDON, March 22.

Shanghai.—The Round-up of the Communists following the general election in Japan has been far more extensive than was first made known. The police has strictly banned the publication of news as regards the arrests but it is now learned that raids were carried out simultaneously in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto, Kobe and a number of other towns and thousand persons are believed to have been arrested. All the Communist headquarters, secret meeting places and residences of suspected persons have been visited and quantities of documents seized.—Reutuer.

NANKING OUTRAGE SETTLEMENTS

NO DECISION ARRIVED AT

LONDON, March 21.

In the Commons replying to questions, Sir Austen Chamberlain was unable to say whether settlements would result from discussions. He added that the Nationalist authorities on 16th March announced that nineteen soldiers and thirty-two bad characters responsible for the Nanking incident of 1927 had been executed.—Reuter.

OPINIONS ON SOVIET PLAN

LONDON, March 21.

Geneva.—General opinion is that Lord Cushendon has kocked the bottom out of the Soviet plan of general disarmament. M. Rutgers (Netherlands) agreed with most of Lord Cushendon's points pointing out that a complete disarmament would expose the nations to brigandage, adventureers and revolution. M. Hennings (Sweden) and Mr. Hugh Gibson (United States) rejected the Russian scheme, latter urging the committee to continue its present work. M. Sokalof (Poland) as Russia's neighbour favoured examining whether some of the Soviet proposals might be embodied in the Convention but he added that it would be necessary to uphold the principles of the League.—Reuter.

OUT-LAWRY OF WAR

M BRIAND'S REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE

LONDON, March. 21.

Paris—M. Briand has drafted a reply to Mr. Kellog's last note outlawing war. He favours the American suggestion for a mullilateral agreement and requests that agreement be open for signature to all nations, and not be limited to the six great powers mentioned by Mr. Kellogg. He also refers to the necessity of making provision against event of signatories failing to keep their agreement.—Reuter.

GENERAL DYER'S BIOGRAPHY

MR. IAN COLVIN COMMISSIONED TO WRITE

LONDON, March. 21.

Mr. Ian Colvin leaderwriter the "Morning Post" has mbeen commissioned to write a biorgaph of General Dyer by his widow and the Dyer Memorial Committee. Mr. Colvin interviewed by reuter, said he was anxious to get into touch with General Dyer's friends in India and hoped it would be possible to complete the biography before the end of the year.—Reuter.

TRAGEDY AT SALZBURG

VIENNESE TOURISTS BURIED IN SNOW

STORM IMPEDES RESCUE

LONDON, March 21.

Salzburg.—Seventeen Viennese tourists who broke through a snow cornice which they were climbing were buried in the snow. Four have been rescued and thirteen are missing. Storm is impeding the rescue.—Reuter.

FLIGHT IN A COMMERCIAL AEROPLANE.

LONDON, March 21.

King Amanullah was very much interested in women pilots at Croydon looking most efficient with their flying kit. He chatted with Miss Brown who flew from Manchester City in her machine for the occasion. King Amanullah told the pilot of the air liner in which he travelled that he had never been up in a commercial machine before, and he tried to get up in one in Germany and other countries but this was the first time that he had succeeded. At his request, a duplicate air map of London showing the route of his flight was given to him. Maintaining his reputation for hustle King Amanullah travelled from Croydon to inspect the railway works at Swindon. His Majesty is learning English rapidly and hopes to be able to converse in it before leaving.—Reuter.

AFGHAN ROYALTIES TOUR IN BRITAIN

FOREIGN OFFICE ARRANGES TO FILM INCIDENTS

LONDON, March 22.

Foreign Office has arranged to film the incidents of King Amanullah's tour in Britain. Copies of the film with Persian subtitles will be sent to Afghanistan.—Reuter.

AT SWINDON

HEARTY RECEPTION FROM RAILWAY WORKERS

LONDON, March 21.

King Amanullah received a very hearty reception from thousands of workers at the Railway Works at Swindon where he spent two hours inspecting the workshops. The royal train was drawn by the engine "George Fifth" which recently returned from America where it broke all speed limits. The King will see Sir A. Chamberlain at Claridges this evening. Many blanks in the future programme of King Amanullah remain to be filled in. So as to suit the King's wishes, the proposed visit to Scotland has been abandoned.

Queen Souriya is feeling the strain of many activities involved in the tour. She will not participate in the public functions during the next few days.—Reuter.

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LABOUR AND BOYCOTT OF BRITISH CLOTH.

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL, M.A., LL.B., F.S.S.)

In the preceding articles it was pointed out that the boycott of British cloth is a political weapon with economic reactions and as such is limited in duration till full Swaraj is attained. The Congress leaders are of opinion that after the Non-Co-operation days, this is the only weapon which could continue at present the enthusiasm of the politically conscious section of the Indian people. It must be remembered that the Non-Co-operation movement, though non-violent in the beginning as intended, assumed its natural later phase of revolutionary form and threatened to be violent, if continued. The then leaders who had not foreseen these consequences retraced their steps and killed the political enthusiasm of even the illiterate workers and peasants. Boycott of British cloth is not likely to create the same enthusiasm amongst these sections as the boycott will last for a number of years while the Non-Co-operation movement was intended to attain Swaraj within one year. Nevertheless, the boycott of British cloth and later on of other British articles will keep alive the political spirit of the lower middle-classes in towns and cities who are now politically conscious and impatient of being ruled by any foreign power. In addition those who are engaged in trade will have a continuous thought before them regarding Swaraj as linked up with the boycott of British goods. With this psychology of the lower middle classes the illiterate working classes in towns and cities will also have some reaction in them as a result of their contact with the trading and professional classes and as a result of any continuous propaganda that may be carried on in urban life. The peasant, however, will remain almost unaffected after the boycott has been definitely established. He buys very little of foreign goods and much less of British goods and the trader even in the villages will have no occasion to talk to him as to why he is not selling British goods even in the growing period of British boycott. All the same the boycott of British goods seems to be a very good weapon in the hands of a disarmed people ruled by an Imperial Power.

A BLOW TO IMPERIAL DOMINATION.

Boycott of British cloth and later on of other British articles is sure to create a pressure on the British political mind as the aim and object of British rule in India is the exploitation of the country through trade and through the employment of British agents in India in the shape of various services, civil and military. The employment of these men is subsidiary to the main object of British trade and Britain will care more for trade than for Imperial domination if trade was going to be affected in trying to keep up that domination.

BOYCOTT AND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

Boycott of British cloth will as stated above enthuse the mind of the city clerks and professional men as well as the trading classes. The movement should intend to draw however as large a section of the working classes in towns and cities as possible. The suggested pledge therefore should run as follows: UNTIL FULL SWARAJ IS ATTAINED, I SHALL NOT BUY, SELL, USE OR HANDLE BRITISH COTTON CLOTH EXCEPT MY EXISTING STOCK NOR AS MANY OTHER BRITISH ARTICLES AS POSSIBLE.

Any reference to Swadeshi is omitted in this pledge as it would continue to keep alive an unscientific, uneconomic and immoral ideal in the modern international spirit of brotherhood and the consequent free exchange of goods on a footing of equality. True it is a sentimental national, but it is a bad slogan if directed against all other nationals that have nothing to do with the political domination of a particular people. The cry of Swadeshi is based on a sentimental partiality for one's own country without any regard for the broader spirit of international brotherhood, and economic independence is merely economic isolation. The working classes of all countries have more things in common than with the other classes of their own country. It cannot be the object of the working classes of India who form also the majority of the consumer in the villages to hit by their action the working classes of all countries by having a general boycott of all foreign goods. Besides the working classes of any country have no economic surplus to pay the higher prices that would be demanded as a result of such a boycott.

BOYCOTT AND ORGANISED LABOUR.

The above pledge brings home to the mind of even a shop-clerk and the dock-worker the role that they could play in the carrying out of such a boycott as a purely political weapon with economic reactions temporary in character. The jute worker of Calcutta, the dock worker in the ports and the shop-assistant in the large towns are organised enough to understand the political character of such a boycott of Britain and will be trained sooner or later for the definite object of attaining Swaraj within as small a period as possible and would understand the reason of the small sacrifice that they may be called upon to make as consumers of the boycotted articles.

BOYCOTT AND THE PEASANTS.

The workers of the land as well as on the sugar and tea and coffee plantations are not sufficiently organised to take any active part in that boycott. It will have a very infinitesimal effect on their political consciousness if they are called upon to make any small sacrifice as a part of the general body of consumers. The peasant can only be got into enthusiasm if he is helped to have his rent reduced by a foreign government that neglects his education and taxes him to the utmost limit to feed and maintain a foreign army of occupation. The peasant however may join and support a boycott movement as leading to Swaraj with a view of course to the ulterior lightening of the burden of his own taxes.

BOYCOTT AND THE INDIAN TEXTILE LABOUR.

So far as textile labour in India goes they would naturally welcome the boycott that will give them greater employment at present. The number of men employed in the cotton mills of India in 1926 was 3,73,508. This section of labour will be drawn into the boycott of British cloth from the very commencement. It is true that it will add to the profits of their employers, the agents as well as the shareholders, but it is also true that they would be able to bargain for higher wages when the industry happens to be in a prosperous condition. Their object is not to hit the textile labour of Britain by accepting lower wages, but they would desire to increase their wages and their standard of life with the ultimate benefits of a higher standard to the labouring classes of all countries.

BOYCOTT AND BRITISH TEXTILE LABOUR.

It is true also that the British textile labour will be temporarily hit for a number of years as a result of the successful working of the boycott of British cloth by India, but the Internationalist section of British Labour knows that this boycott is temporary in its character and political in its object of attaining that self-determination and self-rule for which they themselves stand for all dominated peoples on the earth. The ill-informed and misguided section of the British textile labour who vote for a Conservative, Liberal or Labour Imperialist for the House of Commons will be made to realise that they were misguided in voting for such a candidate, that the boycott is an instrument of punishment deservedly meted out and that the sooner he puts pressure on his representative in Parliament or revises his vote at the approaching general election, the better would it be in the interests of international labour to give up definitely an imperial policy with reference to India. A Britisher is said to be a very good sportsman and will appreciate a legitimate blow in a correct sportive spirit. With Swaraj attained in India, the British textile labourer will shake hands in a true sportive manner with the Indian textile worker on a footing of equality and then there would be no necessity of an insulting reminder of a Labour Imperialist or the patronising advice of a misinformed but honest labour leader outside the Houses of the British Parliament.

KHADI UNIFORMS FOR POLICE

MOTION CARRIED IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, March 21.

Khadi uniforms for the police were urged by Mr. Bhaktavatsalu (Swarajist) at the Madras Council to-day who raised the question by a token cut in the police budget. Several speakers spoke on the pros and cons of Khadi, the former declaring that an indegenous industry should be encouraged while the other maintained that khadi was uneconomical.

Sir James Simpson said he regretted he could not support the motion because khadi was too dear to poor Scotman like him who was no American millionaire. He suggested Indian instead of khadi cloth.

The motion was carried by 38 votes to 21.

The police demand was then agreed to, and the Council adjourned till Friday.—A.P.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM OF BHAVNAGAR.

EED GATHERINGS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, March 20.

A gathering, as usual, will be held, under the auspices of the Aujuman-i-Islam of Bhavnagar on the occasion of the coming "Eed-ul-Fitre" on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 6 p.m. at "Peile Gardens."

A departure has, it will be noticed, been made this time in the selection of the place for the gathering. The gathering is gonig to be held this time at the "Peile Gardens" so that all may have a chance to take part in it and it is hoped they will do so.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, March 21.

The weather has again been dry over the country except slight fall of rain at Mergui. A fresh western disturbance is feebly affecting the frontier.

Forecast:—A few falls in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.—A.P.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

Take advantage of this Special Offer!

The Slides required for the following Presents have been greatly reduced.

Present No.	3.	Reduced from	1,400	to 1,000	Slides.
„ „	4.	„ „	1,095	to 1,000	„
„ „	5.	„ „	900	to 700	„
„ „	8.	„ „	600	to 460	„
„ „	13.	„ „	300	to 240	„
„ „	19.	„ „	225	to 175	„
„ „	20.	„ „	175	to 130	„
„ „	23.	„ „	220	to 165	„
„ „	40.	„ „	60	to 40	„

"Seissors" Cigarettes Packet Slides, which are the inside portion of your empty "Scissors" Cigarette Packets, printed in green, here illustrated, may be exchanged for the useful presents shown in this list.

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No.	Name of Present	No. of Slides required.
1.	Remington Portable Typewriter	13,750
2.	Decca Portable Cramophone	4,375
3.	Solid Silver Cigarette Case	1,000
4.	"Parker" Fountain Pen	1,000
5.	Mother-of-Pearl & Gold Mntd. Cigarette Holder	700
6.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 2	600
7.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 0	660
8.	E. P. N. S. Circular Tin Container	460
9.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs Superior quality	625
10.	E. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Curved Design	525
11.	E. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Flat Design	500
12.	Ladies' Silk Stockings	500
13.	Glare Glasses	240
14.	Gent's Silk Socks	375
15.	12 Cent's Handkerchiefs	300
16.	Mother-of-Pearl & Silver Mntd. Cgt. Holder	300
17.	Eversharp Pencil	300
18.	Manicure Set	250
19.	Superior Vest	175
20.	Pocket Knife	130
21.	Rolled Gold Slave Bangle	175
22.	6 Ladies' Handkerchiefs	175
23.	Notepaper & Envelopes (100)	185
24.	Razor	200
25.	Ash Tray	170
26.	Turkish Bath Towel	190
27.	Military Hair Brushes (1 Pair)	300
28.	Washing Belt	150
29.	Vanity Case	150
30.	Box of Pears Soap	145
31	Razor Blades (Packet of 5)	120
32.	Rolled Gold & Imitation Pearl Brooch	90
33.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Studded)	100
33A.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Plain)	90
34.	Playing Cards (1 Pack)	75
35.	Icilma Shaving Soap	90
36.	Toothbrush	75
37.	Toothcream Colgates	75
38.	Toothcream Kolynos	75
39.	Pair of Garters (Gent's)	75
40.	Comb	40
41.	"Mayflower" Propelling Pencil	50

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Only complete Slides will be accepted; any Slides which are torn or are in any way defaced or erased, will not be recognised or accepted as qualifying for this Free Gift Distribution, which is in force until 30th June, 1928.

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A GLORIOUS PATRIOT

WOES OF THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS

Commenting on Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas's death "Bande Mataram" observes:—"His last moments were spent in the service of the country. The Motherland has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of such a zealous patriot. We envy his death."

"Col. Bholanath's conviction," writes "Bande Mataram", "has proved once again that those Indians who fall in love with young European women and afterwards marry them, commit a huge mistake. May the judgment in this case serve as an eye-opener to our young men."

"Al-Ittehad" (Cairo) states that the Arabic Academy of Paris has announced two prizes of 10,000 francs each for writing two first-class novels in Arabic and French. The novels must portray a true picture of the present-day life of the Musalmans. The novels are to be submitted by the end of March 1928. ("Hamdard")

Maulana Habib-ur-Rahman Khan Sherwani, Director of the religious affairs in Hyderabad State, visited the Dar-ul-Ulum, Nadwa, the other day. There he made a speech in which he asked the students to be aggressive in acquiring knowledge. At the close of his visit a tea party was arranged in his honour when Maulana Abdul Majid B.A., Maulana Abdul Bari, Mr. Azhar Ali and a few other leading men were present. ("Hamdard").

"Hamdard" enthusiastically welcomes the resolution of Lala Madan Mohan Lal which he moved the other day in the Delhi Municipality, recommending the removal of the houses of scandal from the Chaori Bazar, adding that the presence of women leading an evil life in the very heart of the city cannot but have a very bad effect on the morals of young men passing through that Bazar. In conclusion the paper hopes that the resolution which has been referred to the Select Committee, will soon be an accomplished fact.

Commenting on the reduction in third class fares "Hamdard" remarks:—The third class passengers have to travel, at present in dirty compartments, they have to wait in dirty and open waiting rooms, cannot one-fourth of the surplus money be spent in reducing the inconveniences of third class passengers? It could be possible only if the interests of the poor and the agricultural classes were really at the heart of Government.

"Ittehad" (Bombay) states that as a result of the efforts of Mr. Muhammad Ali Allah Bakhsh and Haji Fateh Muhammad Manihar, the Police Commissioner has allowed the hotels and restaurants of Bombay to remain open after 12 in the night.

Commenting on the "internment" of the Maharaja of Nabha, "Tej" opines that it will lead to unrest amongst the Princes and asks them to discuss this matter in the Chamber of Princes. "Hamdard", on the other hand, assures the Sikhs that in this catastrophe the whole of India is with them.

H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal has appointed Pundit Brij Mohan Lal, B.A., Under-Secretary Finance Department, to be the Hon. Member and Chairman of the Committee of the Hindu Religious Trusts. ("The Bhopal Gazette")

The latest issue of the "Bhopal Gazette" warns all Government servants against accepting any illegal gratification from the public and further warns that miscreants will be strongly dealt with according to law.

INCREASE IN U. S. NAVAL EXPENDITURE

LONDON, March 21.

Washington.—Proposing the largest naval expenditure since the Washington Conference, the annual navy department supply bill reported to the House by the Appropriations Committee for a total of 359 million dollars represents an increase of twenty million over the current funds, chiefly owing to the increasing cost of naval aviation and the fact that all eight 10,000 ton cruisers authorised in 1924 will be under construction simultaneously. The Committee anticipates an immediate upward trend in naval cost.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—Summer time will begin at midnight of 14th April instead of 21st April as agreed upon between Britain, Belgium and Holland in order to avoid misunderstanding over the closing of polls for the Parliamentary election on 22nd April.—Reuter.

Berlin.—The Italian one-armed communist named Pavon suspected of complicity in the murder of Savorelli has been arrested near Basle.—Reuter.

Berlin.—Permission granted to a number of Russian Engineers to inspect the Rhenish Industrial Works has been withdrawn owing to the recent arrest of German Engineers, in Russia.—Reuter.

The Royal Aero Club has awarded the South African Lieut. R. R. Bentley, the Britannia Trophy for 1927 for a lone flight from London to Cape Town.—Reuter.

London Hill beat Pladner on points in a fifteen-rounds contest for the European Fly-weight Championship.—Reuter.

Mr. Mirza Ismail, Dewan arrived here this morning to receive the Committee. It is understood the Dewan will entertain the Committee at a garden party at his residence this evening.—A. P.

Beauty lies upon your pillow

Science has given a new meaning to the old thought of a beauty sleep. It has always been known that the skin consists of several layers and that Nature meant the outer one, exposed to dirt and wind and weather, gradually to give place to the fresh, clear one underneath. But it has only recently been realised that the cause of all the "muddy" and dull complexions is due to minute particles of the worn-out, dried-up, outer cuticle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath.

This is where the new idea of a Beauty Sleep begins, and you can make to-night's a real beauty sleep in the simplest possible manner. Just get from any chemist some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. Then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, and leave the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful.

Even one night will show you a wonderful result. It is simply amazing how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get some Mercolized Wax and follow the instructions on the jar.

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It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.
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VISITORIAL POWERS TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL

THANA GRADUATES' PROTEST

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, Mar. 19.

To protest against clause (5) of the University Bill, a meeting of the graduates of Thana was held lately under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagwat when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. That this meeting of the gradaate residents of Thana is emphatically of opinion that the original clause (5) of the University Bill conferring visitorial powers on the Governor-General as also the proposed amended clause (5) tabled by the Hon. the Minister of Education to be substituted for the original clause (5) are such as would interfere with the independent government of the University and this meeting fears that there is every possibility of these powers being misused. This meeting therefore most strongly disapproves of both the clause and the amendment and urges that they should be deleted.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

During the wtek ended 17th instant, the total mortality in Bombay, viz., 563, was 39 more than in the preceding week the death rate registered was 22.5 These figures compare favourably with those for the 11th week of 1927 when the mortality was 622 and death rate 24.9 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-27 when the average mortality was 732 and death rate 30.2.

Ahmedabad, March 21.—At a meeting of the Gujarat Vernacular Society held last evening a resolution was passed to set aside a sum of Rs. 5,000 in memory of the late Sir Ramanbhai who was for many years the Secretary of that body. Out of the interest of this sum a gold medal will be awarded every year to the student who stands first in the B.A. examination of the Bombay University with Gujarati as his subject and a series of books known as Sir Ramanbhai series will be published dealing with such subjects as literature, history, social reform.—A.P.

Lahore, March 21.—The two sections of the Royal Commission which had been visiting different districts in the Punjab returned to Lahore this morning. Sir John Simon, Viscount Starthcona and Col. Lane Fox returned from Gujranwala, while Lord Burnham, Major Atlee and Mr. Cadogan returned from Gurdaspur.—A.P.

Bangalore, March 21.—After two days' stay in Mysore Sir Harcourt Butler and the members of the Indian States Enquiry Committee arrived here by motor and were accorded a cordial welcome. They were garlanded at the city gate by the President and the members of the City Municipal Council.—A.P.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES.

If to-day is your birthday, you will have to fight, my dear sir or madam or mademoiselle, against heavy odds. The whole world, civilised or otherwise, sensible or stupid, will be up in arms against you, though your good nature inclines you to be in loving arms of amorous Aphrodites! You possess, however, a good and clever and clear head which will enable you, like Simon Sab, to turn the very defeats into seeming victories, and make the world believe that you are simply adored by all good men and wise women, of course, by your own unauthenticated statements. The weak man's great assets, viz., "buttering" and soft-soaping is also your bulwark fortified by tactfulness to win over flunkeys. Many a time and often, for weeks and months at a stretch, you will have to observe fast—not voluntarily as the devout Muslim does in the sacred month of Ramzan, but cruel fate, having ordained so—because the words of the great writer will be justified in your case: "The poor man fasts because he has no meat;—The rich man fasts because he will not eat!" You will keep good health: as health and wealth go ill together. But, many times, though you try to be cheerful amidst all the worries of the purse and the vanity bag, you will refuse to admit that health is wealth. You pray to God for granting you an increase in your salary and the only thing that he will regularly grant you, almost every year, will be an increase in your—may Allah keep it "salamat"—already bulging family. Like poor India which was "favoured" by Britain with the Black Act and the Jallianwala abattoir soon after her splendid services in the great War, a perverse fate, bent on mocking at you, will give hard knocks like the unwelcome increase stated above, every time you offer prayer for something substantial. If you only have the patience like the most patient country in the world (India) your brow will be covered with laurels and beads of pearls, when at present it is covered with honest beads of perspiration only!

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Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

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If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
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TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. P.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY MARCH 23 1928

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT

PATRIOTISM IS THE NEED OF THE HOUR

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SCHEME

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

A friend intimately connected with mills and desirous of having our mills contributing their full quota to the foreign cloth boycott movement asks:

1. "On what basis do you want prices standardised? For remember all mills are not alike. Some are bad, some are good; some use more sizing than others, some have more reserve than others; Bombay mills make less profits than up-country ones. These differences are illustrative of many others that might be stated."

The one general answer that may be given is 'where there'sa will there's a way.' The mills will contribute their quota only when they get rid of inertia, think 'furiously,' and that too in terms of the nation, not merely the pockets of shareholders, directors or agents. But by way of making my position in this matter clearer I may say that all the mills who will join the boycott movement will have to pool all the differences and arrive at a standard price which would at least mean a large slice off from the present profits of at least some mills. If their patriotism is sound and progressive the flourishing ones will cover the losing ones, avoidable differences will be avoided. In the scheme I have in view the mills need never lose in the aggregate and they must not profit at the expense of the buyer.

TEST OF KHADI.

2. "Only some mills will undertake not to manufacture Khadi. But what about those that only spin low counts? What is your test of Khadi?"

This is a matter of 'common' honesty and arrangement between Khadi organisations and mills. At present I am sorry to have to say that even some good mills are not ashamed to label their cloth "Khadi" simply in order to take an illegitimate advantage of the growing Khadi atmosphere in the mofussil. If a workable arrangement is come to, I expect that there will be a line of demarcation for the time being between the cloth to be manufactured by Khadi centres and mills. The manufacture of cloth will be controlled as it often is in times of war. What in a war based on violence we do by compulsion, in this war based on non-violence we shall do by choice. Our ability voluntarily, i.e., merely under pressure of public opinion, to arrange boycotts etc., will be the outward but indispensable test of our non-violence if we have any in us.

3. "How will profits be regulated? You know as well as I do that prices of cotton fluctuate with irritating irregularity."

This assumes our inability to control the cotton market. Surely if the largest manufacturers of the country combine in the patriotic effort, they will control the cotton market. America rules our cotton prices because we stupidly thoughtlessly, and selfishly send out our cotton. But boycott means that we shall control the movement of cotton, as we shall control many other things, if we are to achieve complete boycott, as we must, if we have developed the true national spirit and have confidence in ourselves and the nation.

HONESTY DOOMED?

4. "If you lay much stress upon honesty, perseverance, mutual trust, etc., you are doomed."

As I have no bayonet at my command and would not have it even if I could command it, I must press for the qualities which the friend fears are at a discount. I do not share his fear—what is more I have patience enough to wait for the development of those qualities if they are not available in sufficient measure to-day. For this nation will never come to her own unless we exhibit them as a nation. I know too that we shall take much longer to discipline ourselves for violence, fraud and the like than we shall for truth and non-violence and all that they imply.

The friend then draws my attention to the following omissions in my previous article:

(a) The mills that join the scheme may not use foreign yarn or foreign artificial silk as many now do.

(b) They may not insure with foreign companies.

(c) They may not import foreign cloth and label it 'Swadeshi.'

I had assumed that (a) and (c) were a foregone conclusion. I should not care to insist on (b) if the insistence would hamper the proposed joint venture. Much as I should like indigenous insurance enterprise, I am convinced that it is the foreign cloth that blocks the way as nothing else does. If we can put this Himalayan obstacle out of the way, we shall easily cope with hillocks.

HEDJAZ,—TO-DAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am extremely glad to write the following short account of my recent visit to Hedjaz, whence I have returned only last week. This I hope will be an eye-opener and of great value to my Muslim brethren in India.

The Hedjaz of to-day can hardly be identified with the Hedjaz which I had seen about ten years ago. It seems as if a magician's wand had been at work. The holy places which are a spiritual haven for the devout Muslim, but till recently were an actual picture of its contradictory, on account of the burning sun, the scorching sands, and the ever-obliging Beduins who were ever ready to relieve the poor pilgrims of all their belongings. To-day these things look like happenings of a nightmare,—they are things of the past— we hope for all the the times to come. The accession of the Sultan Ibn Saud makes a new era in the history of Hedjaz. Lawless Beduin tribes were won over both by force and by granting amnesties, pardons and promises of service. The whole country became safe and peaceful. Reasonable and useful legislations have been introduced and a great deal has been done towards alleviating the miseries of the poor Hajees a scale of fees has been fixed for Muallims for guides, standard rates have been fixed for water and food stuffs. A very extensive and adequate water supply has been provded for the pilgrims and for the local citizens. Sanitary arrangements are made to perfection.

The difficulties of the road have been removed. In addition to the old camel caravans, now we see adequate arrangements made for a fleet of motor cars and motor lorries which convey the pilgrims and their luggage to the Holy Shrines in a speedy and swift manner. The fatigue and the inconvenience of the journey have absolutely disappeared.

Hedjaz is also making satisfactory progress in trade and commerce, and God willing in the near future it shall take its legitimate place among other well-known trading centres of the world.

Civil and Judicial administration is all that could be desired. Foreign relations of the Hedjaz Government are of the best. A friendly treaty exists between the British and the Hedjaz Governments. His Majesty Sultan Ibn Saud is doing his best to bring the so far backward Arabs abreast of the other civilized nation of the world.

Recently His Majesty Sultan Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud has assumed the title of Malik-ul-Hedjaz and issued coins under this new title. Hedjaz coins are a "riyal" which is equal to Rs. 1 and 6 annas and a "qursh" equal to one anna.

I am not a propagandist, but these are facts, and I have set them down with the sincere hope that they might be of interest to my Muslim brethren and may do a little to remove the evil of the false pictures by interested political leaders of the Hedjaz and its Ruler. These leaders whose only aim is self-aggrandisement and is for whom such things are perhaps the only means of subsistance, are doing incalculable harm and misleading ignorant masses.—Yours etc.

HAJEE AHMAD BADAT.

WOES OF DHOBIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For sometime past the Municipal Corporation had been considering the question of imposing new license fee per each individual stone upon the washermen of Bombay and even though the Union raised a legitimate protest yet the Corporation remaining unbending brought into force the proposal for increased taxation by 50 per cent. As the Municipal Commissioner decided to levy a fine of rupee one per day if the men did not pay down at once and the men fearing loss of their stones paid the increased license fee on protest. This should not lead the Corporators to believe that the men are capable of paying. There are different communities having different interests and the real working classes who are poor, weak and down-trodden have to suffer on account of a class of persons who belong to the employers class and, therefore, if the latter paid former did not pay the poor washermen who are actual workers would have to suffer. Therefore, even though they were not capable of paying it was resolved that the payment should be worked up from within the Municipality and the Municipal Commissioner.

I trust that the Corporation will not betray the cause of the poor workers.—Yours etc.

S. NATESAN.

Bombay, March 17.

IN DEFENCE OF BOYCO T.

(Continued from page 6.)

who subsequently worked the reforms were not enthusiastic about it. Sir Surendranath Bannerjea, who later accepted a ministership, I quite remember observed and repeated his favourite phrase:

"Very harmonious it is, but there is a rift in the lute."

In 1918 the Montagu-Chelmsford report was published. In 1919 the Government of India act was passed by the British Parliament. It reproduced the announcement of 1917 as preamble and added that after ten years there would be an inquiry whether there was to be further advance or no advance and if a proper case was made out what was given might even be taken away. Under this act new councils were inaugurated. It instituted a system of diarchy—some subjects were to be under ministers and others to be under governors in council. The department; under ministers could not possibly be efficiently administered when the power of the purse was in other hands Pundit Malaviya observed in the Assembly:

"The ministes were no more than wet nurses who had run dry."

NON-CO-OPERATION IS TRIED.

And then there were difficult times. There was the Jallianwallah Bagh massacre, the Khilafat agitation and the Congress adopted non-violent non-co-operation. Thus for the first three years of the reforms there was no representative of the Indian National Congress in councils. Even the franchise was not availed of to any appreciable extent; in certain constituencies not even 1 per cent voted. But in a big country like India some got in the councils and filled them up, and worked in hearty co-operation with the Government. Any popular demand that ever found an echo in the councils was promptly rejected by the majority of "elected" members. An absolute reign of terror prevailed. There were indiscriminate arrests, various methods of oppression which it is impossible for me to go into in detail. It was during this period that I had the honor of being the guest of his Majesty, as did Mahatma Gandhi and others. Then some bold spirit introduced a motion in the Assembly for the release of Gandhi; it was rejected by a majority.

This made some of us think that it was better to go in than stay out of the councils. The Swarajya Party came into existence. It was thought that non-co-operation should be introduced into the councils. We had to contend with two difficulties: First, opposition from those who had gone into the first councils; second, opposition from those who still adhered to the original programme, the no-changers.

THE LARGEST SINGLE PARTY.

Under all these handicaps, the Swarajya Party came out in large numbers, not in a majority in any Council, but as the largest single party. However, they went in and worked. The Swarajya Party put forward the national demands and I had the honor to do it. We said the reforms provided for were insufficient. A Round-table Conference should be convened, representing all interests. A Constitution should be framed and adopted by the new Assembly, and then passed by the House of Commons. Many Government benches approved of it, but they insisted that a trial be given to the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme.

Then Lord Birkenhead uttered his famous challenge. He said there was no use of a Round-table Conference, and asked: "Have you any Constitution?" As conceded in the Montford Report, it was not possible for the people to draw up any Constitution unless they worked for some time on their own lines. We wanted a Declaration of Rights—the right of equality, the right to govern ourselves. When Lord Birkenhead repeated the challenge we made out a Constitution in 1925, making suitable provisions in favour of the army and Indian States, but otherwise demanding, full, responsible government. When that was admitted, then a convention might be held to devise the details.

That was in 1925. But the powers that be considered that much too vague. We replied that nothing better could be framed till the opinions of all classes were ascertained. The Indian Legislative Assembly and State Council never budged for one moment from that position, never accepted the preamable or the provision referring to the Statutory Commission.

The Government says:

"Well, if you are good boys, we will give you something more."

We are prepared to discuss but we are not bound by this section or any other of any legislation in the British Parliament. Lord Winterton was pleased to say that more than five resolutions of the Assembly were passed requesting the Government to accelerate the date appointing the Commission. Miss Wilkinson challenged him on the floor of the House. The so-called resolutions refer to those occasions in the Assembly when I, on behalf of the nation, demanded a declaration of rights, and suggested a round table conference. We wanted to carry out in practice what was conceded in principle. That was interpreted to be a request for accelerating the date.

Lord Birkenhead observed: "Wise men are not slaves of dates."

My reply is: "Wise men are not slaves of preambles either. We want to go into the whole question."

The Statutory Commission, appointed under the India Government Act of 1919, is bound to carry out its provisions. So long as the act stands, its terms of reference cannot be dictated. That is a perfectly legal argument. But it should be remembered that we were not parties to it. If you admit this principle, all that goes by the board.

THE NATIONALIST DEMANDS.

The wonder of wonders is that the Labour Party has approved the appointment of the Commission. Lord Winterton practically says:

"We appoint the Commission and give an opportunity to the Assembly to appoint a Committee, allow you to take part in Parliamentary Joint Committee and send a deputation from India to England if you will. You have exactly what you want."

Well, but we are not children and cannot be deceived. Lord Birkenhead is a lawyer of repute, but I also have been at the mill for forty-five years. Though there is statutory provision for the Commission, it has no sanction of any kind statutory or Parliamentary. The right to make representations and send deputations is nothing new. Is it necessary to "grant" that right? Is it not the bounden duty of the Commission to hear all who want to say something? It is not the first time that Indian witnesses are expressing their views before a Parliamentary Committee. It is different altogether for a country to be represented and have effective voice.

BOYCOTT OF THE COMMISSION.

We have decided not to accept the Commission. What is the idea behind it? Only the other day the cloven foot was shown by the Government. Another Committee, under Sir Harcourt Butler, was appointed to investigate the relations of British India with the States of the Princes. Here is another Parliamentary Committee.

Can you conceive any system of Government which does not include the Indian States? Are the States to form a separate subject of inquiry? Is it impossible to conceive that, as was made perfectly clear by the Montford Report? The Indian Princes themselves know that when the existing Government gives place to Swarajya Government, or whatever else you call it, their relations will be the same as with the present Government. That shows the cloven foot. The truth is that there is no honest intention of giving an iota of real power. The so-called Commission will take two to three years in its investigations. These are simply meant to stave off the evil day. When the public clamour is very strong a Commission is appointed, it takes its own time to investigate and report. Many things may take place by then and public attention is diverted to something else. It is a calculated design to keep 320,000,000 people in perpetual bondage.

SELF-GOVERNMENT AS A RIGHT.

Now the question is: Does India deserve any advance? I, for one, hold that no governing nation ever gives a gift of self-government to another. It is against human nature. It is not reasonable that a country should wake up one fine morning and say: "These poor people we have governed so long, now let them have their liberty." The Duke of Connaught said: "This is the first experiment of its kind in the history of the world." There is one condition, however, when an alien Government may concede what is the birth-right of all self-government. And that is when it is convinced that it is better to do so for its own interests.

Those who think that the interests of India and England differ are utterly blind. During my stay in England I saw conferences being held on the danger of war. I maintain that there is no great cause of not for me to frame the Constitution. Then war, unless it is for the subjection and exploitation of India and China. Make them independent and then what will the European countries fight for? What will Geneva conferences do? Sir Austen Chamberlain talks of "our great responsibility" of keeping India. Well, then, India, instead of being a millstone round your neck, will be a help to you. The Government is always dreading some new danger in India, even in peaceful times, quite apart from communal riots. It is trying to maintain an army for internal disorder and for battlefields too. It is not easy for the mighty British Empire to do so.

It is up to those who stand for peace to do away with this exploitation. It is not this or that party. It is always Fleet Street or Leaden-hall Street—these are the masters. When I was a child we were told that Conservatives were no good; let them go and let the Liberals step in and then there will be hope for India. Then the Liberals came in and we were sorely disappointed. Then we pinned our faith on the Labour Government. The first thing Labour did was to pass the Bengal Ordinance. Our best men are still sitting in jail without even knowing what they are charged with.

FORGING CHAINS.

We are asked to co-operate with a Commission without committing ourselves. If the result be not satisfactory it surely will do no harm. But I should prefer forced slavery to being a party to forging the chains to bind me. In this Commission there is nothing but a machine to forge the chains. Personally I am in favour of its boycott and I am glad that all parties have done so. It is for the Congress and I maintain that there is no great cause of not for me to frame the Constitution. Then we declare: "Here is the Constitution, either accept it or else you go your way and we go ours."

I do not abhor violence, nor does my heart fail within me when I have to see it. But we cannot do it. I believe in non-violence as a matter of necessity. A large number of people in India are bound to the creed of non-violence on principle. The other day persuasive arguments were used so that I might become a Communist. I, however, consider it a great mistake to apply these terms to Indian conditions. We have to act according to our own circumstances, and in a way that suits the genius of our people.

I merely do not believe or disbelieve in Communism. I have been in Moscow; a good many things impressed me deeply; I am not prepared to say that their methods are correct. Theirs is an experiment, first and gigantic, but merely an experiment. I do not know whether any counter-revolution will rise before the last revolution has attained its object. My business is that of a student and observer. If anything can appeal to my people, and they desire to adopt it, I shall certainly side with them, without any hesitation whatsoever, even though it be high treason, so long as it is not dirty; whether it answers the description of loyalty or not does not matter.

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

Friday. March 23.

The Government of India have opposed the suggestion that Indian antiquities should be preserved in this country. They are, however, anxious to keep the exhibits they have collected in the Council of State. There is a Special Officer there who gives an occasional coat of varnish to the fossils.

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Mian Shah Nawaz opined that the Finance Bill should be passed "if for no other reason, at least in appreciation of Sir Basil Blackett's services." When Mian Shah Nawaz pleaded aloud on behalf of the Simon Commission, he forgot to say that help should be rendered to them at least in honour of Colonel Crawford's Birthday.

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They are building a huge house in London to accommodate the High Commissioner and his clan. It is modelled on the Bush House and we learn from Reuter that "the interior will have an Indian aspect." The aspect of the occupants of the interior will, I hope, later undergo Indianisation.

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Of all the members of the Simon Crowd, the most fortunate is the one who is ill, namely, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn. A Punjab paper says he received an address in Lyallpur, an officially inspired statement, since he never went there at all. Mr. Hartshorn was left behind to be nursed in Madras, and he has had no lies to tell about the seething enthusiasm of the people.

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Mr. Hartshorn took the place of Mr. Stephen Walsh, who having fallen ill in England, could not respond to the East a calling him Mr. Hartshorn has had the fun of the trip, with a timely attack of fever to save him from the Punjab mudbath. As for yarns in England he could quote Viscount Burnham and Major Attlee that they "saw only cordiality and hospitality wherever they went." If that's all they saw, they are not fit to settle a scullery brawl, let alone the fate of 340 millions. But Mr. Hartshorn is a lucky man, making the best of this world and not jeopardising his approach to the next by Simony.

• • • •

Those that in quarrels interpose
Might often wipe a bloody nose.

I know that, but the "Indian Daily Mail" does require a kind word. Without wasting space I sample the following from the advertisement columns of the "National Herald":—

BRAKE PILLS TAKE TO-NIGHT.

Enjoyment can only be ensured by using our famous Brake Pills prepared out of Himalayan drugs and herbs. Musk and Gold. Best cure for impotency, regains lost manhood, increases strength, purifies and creates blood. gives effect in 4 hours. Guaranteed. Personal disinfection is recommended before taking sanitary rounds.

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On 16th March, Lord Irwin certified four cuts, including the Simon Grant. The "Herald" has its eye on Lord Irwin and warns him against hanky-panky.

"That the Government do not care a straw for the decisions of the Assembly is apparent from the announcement of Lord Winterton in the Commons that the Viceroy has already made up his mind to restore the budget grant for the Commission which the Assembly rejected. Since this is so, why go through the farce of consulting the Assembly once more? Why not restore the grant straightway and have done with the sorry business?"

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That's from the second leader; the first leader, however, corrects and contradicts the second:—

What has happened? All the grants which were rejected have been certified. And the Assembly and the country have to accept it in helpless despair.

• • •

I know the problem intriguing the brain behind the second leader; my tip is "Leave it to Patel" and don't get lost in involved leaders.

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Meanwhile the Government have been belaboured heavily and since it is the Government that have got the clout, nobody is sorry.

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The following is from the Behar Council proceedings:—

Babu Ramcharitar Singh—Sir, may I invite your attention to the fact that the Finance Member is absent when a motion concerning his department is under discussion? Should he not be present?

President—Yes, the Hon'ble Member is perfectly right. The Finance Member should be certainly here. I entirely agree.

The Finance Member was sent for and he came in at this stage.

Were Sir Basil Blackett the Leader of the Behar Council, he would have been aghast shrugging his shoulders, or he would have suggested that the whole House should move in procession to the lunch-room and resume proceedings round the person of the Big 'Un engaged in eating soup. Anyway, the Commander-in-Chief won't do it again in the Assembly.

• • • •

Herbert: "You flappers don't know what needles are for."

Vivienne: "Well, I do—they're for the phonograph."

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